

Andropov dies; heir is not yet named

MOSCOW (Reuters). — Yuri Andropov, who ruled the Soviet Union in ill health for 15 months, died last Thursday leaving no clear successor. He was 69.

The Soviet leadership named veteran politburo member Konstantin Chernenko, 72, to head a committee organizing Andropov's funeral tomorrow in Red Square. It was Andropov who led the group entrusted with funeral arrangements for his predecessor, Leonid Brezhnev.

Andropov's death after a long illness was announced last Friday afternoon by the official news agency TASS. A separate announcement said he succumbed to kidney and heart ailments and diabetes. He was not seen in public for nearly six months.

World leaders quickly expressed condolences, and many announced they would attend the funeral. The heads of state of all East European states are expected and those from the Western world include Britain's Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany. India, the Soviet Union's closest friend in the Third World, is sending Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. (The secretary-general of the Israel Communist Party, MK Meir Wilner is due to leave for Moscow tomorrow to attend the funeral.)

U.S. President Ronald Reagan, who is to be represented by a delegation headed by Vice President George Bush, said yesterday that the death of the Soviet leader should be followed by new efforts for détente between Washington and Moscow (see Page 4).

Reagan, in his weekly radio address, recalled how the U.S. and Soviet Union had joined forces to defeat Nazi Germany in World War I and noted that Americans and Russians had never fought each other. He expressed the hope that there would be a chance to meet the new Soviet leader.

Bush, in London yesterday on his way to the funeral, said he did not

think it would have been appropriate for Reagan to attend "given the changes that are taking place."

He added, "What is more important is the message we'll be taking there."

Chernenko, who was Andropov's closest rival for the top party job in 1982, was shown yesterday on state television leading the Politburo and Central Committee Secretariat members into Moscow's Hall of Columns to pay respects to the late leader.

Andropov's body was laid out in an open coffin piled high with flowers and wreaths up to his chest.

Following Chernenko into the hall were veteran Politburo members — Prime Minister Nikolai Tikhonov, Defense Minister Dmitry Ustinov, Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and Moscow party chief Viktor Grishin.

They and younger members such as Mikhail Gorbachev and Grigory Romanov have all been tipped to varying degrees by Western analysts as possible successors.

The appearance of Andropov's grieving family provided for outsiders confirmation that Andropov was married. The Soviet Union has never publicized details about his private life and immediate family.

Mrs. Tatyana Andropov entered with her son Igor, 37, and daughter Irina, who age is not known, and walked to the head of the bier, where she was seated.

The Politburo procession began at 1:30 p.m., 90 minutes before the House of Unions was opened for the Soviet people to file through and pay their respects. Public viewing will be allowed until the funeral in Red Square at noon tomorrow.

The green-and-white building, which is about two blocks from the Kremlin, was cordoned off by police and soldiers and access was strictly controlled, but long columns formed to pay their last respects.

A huge portrait of Andropov, who would have turned 70 in June, was erected on the front of the

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Possible successors to the late Yuri Andropov (from left to right) Konstantin Chernenko, Mikhail Gorbachev and Grigory Romanov.

IAF hits terror positions to retaliate for Katyushas

Post Defence Correspondent

Israel Air Force jets attacked two buildings in Bahamdoun, Lebanon, on Friday afternoon in what military sources have described as a retaliatory raid for Thursday's Katyusha attacks on Galilee.

The raid, the first since January 4, was directed against "terrorist headquarters that served as exit bases for terrorists, as well as several artillery pieces," according to an announcement from the army spokesman. The announcement said all planes returned safely to base.

Military sources Friday were careful to point out that the attack had nothing to do with the situation

in Beirut, that it was in no way connected with the American bombardment of Shi'ite and Syrian positions, and was in no way indicative of American-Israeli cooperation to try to prop up the Jemayel government. The attacks were in direct response for the Katyusha attack on Metulla, these sources said, although they would not specify what bases had been hit, or what organization they served.

Attacked were two four-storey buildings in the town of Bahamdoun, about 15 kilometres southeast of Beirut, alongside the Beirut-Damascus highway. On January 4, Israeli planes attacked terrorist bases near Baalbek.

Lebanese Christians seek protection

Jerusalem Post Reporter

KIRYAT SHMONA. — Christian notables from the Sidon and Jezzine areas of Lebanon during the weekend asked IDF officers in the region to pass an urgent appeal to Israel's leaders to try to prevent a possible massacre of Christians in Beirut.

The notables said that Israel had abandoned the Christians and broken its alliance with them.

Senior IDF officers told the notables that Israel's policy is based on maintaining security and order

only in the areas occupied by the IDF.

Meanwhile, automatic fire was directed at an IDF position yesterday near al-Addassiyeh, south of the Zaharani river. No soldier was hit, and the IDF returned fire.

On Friday, a grenade was thrown at two vehicles of Haddad's militia. There were no injuries, but the vehicles were damaged.

During the weekend, the large-scale search continued for the launchers of the Katyusha rockets which landed near Metulla last Thursday.

Marine withdrawal to be speeded up

By WOLF BLITZER

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — After some vacillation, the Reagan administration now says that virtually all of the 1,600 marines in Beirut may be aboard ships off the Lebanese coast within one month.

A senior administration official said on Friday that Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger on Friday presented several options regarding a timetable for the marine redeployment to President Reagan. "The original forecast that this could play out over a matter of months was predicated on a situation which just doesn't exist today," the official said, "and in the new circumstance which we now find ourselves, I think it can and should be telescoped quite a lot. I would be optimistic that it would be completed in a month's time."

The official, who asked not to be named, was still hopeful that Lebanese President Amin Jemayel may yet be able to put together a coalition government, despite the latest setbacks.

The Israeli ambassador in Washington, Meir Rosenne, met for one hour on Friday with Undersecretary of State for Political Affairs Lawrence Eagleburger and Assistant Secretary for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs Richard Murphy, the latter having just returned from Lebanon where he had accompanied special Middle East envoy Donald Rumsfeld.

At the meeting, Rosenne urged the administration to maintain support for the May 17 Israeli-Lebanese agreement even in the face of all the pressures on Jemayel to abrogate it. Caving into these

Syrian-inspired pressures, Rosenne reportedly said, would merely invite further pressures — not only from Syria, but from the Soviet Union, Iran and other hostile elements.

According to Israeli officials, the Americans reaffirmed their support for the accord.

Regarding last week's intense U.S. naval gunfire against Syrian-held positions in Lebanon, the administration official insisted that it was designed strictly to protect the marines and other Americans in greater Beirut. The use of the big U.S. guns, he said, started only after the U.S. ambassador's residence in Beirut came under fire.

In contrast to earlier statements last week, the official denied that the Americans had used the fire to bolster the prospects of the Jemayel regime.

Syria and its Lebanese Shi'ite and Druse allies, he continued, may be prepared to permit Jemayel to remain in office.

"The process has become more complex within the Moslem community, and they too have a very high interest in some stability for a while," the official said. "It isn't only the government that has that interest right now."

"I think the indications from Lebanese Moslem sources and from Lebanese Moslems in Damascus reflect a sober understanding that it would be unwise to totally disrupt the basic model that has existed," he said.

"There is as well an emerging understanding that President Jemayel represents leadership in place, that it is committed to reconciliation and consequently a change would be unwise and harmful to their own interests."

U.S. marine in Haifa hospital

HAIFA. — A marine from the U.S. aircraft carrier Independence on Friday evening was flown by helicopter to Rambam Hospital here after becoming ill.

He was accompanied by a U.S.

Navy medical officer and was immediately sent for examinations in the neurosurgical department.

The marine's condition was described as fair-to-serious. He is suffering from a brain hemorrhage.

Shamir warns Lebanon and U.S. Firmer IDF presence if pact is abrogated

By ASHER WALLFISH

Post Diplomatic Correspondent

Israel has warned Lebanon of the consequences if it abrogates the May 1983 agreement between the two countries. But the warning was directed as much at the U.S., the sponsor of that agreement, as it is aimed at Lebanon.

At today's weekly cabinet session, Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir will report to his colleagues about urgent contacts which ambassador Meir Rosenne held in Washington to offset a new trend in the U.S. administration, whose proponents argue that Lebanese President Amin Jemayel should abrogate the agreement with Israel to save his regime.

Some reports from Washington suggest that administration leaders are asking Israel not to make too much of a fuss if Jemayel abrogates the May 17 pact.

Shamir will ask his colleagues to issue a solemn official warning that Jerusalem will not tolerate such un-

ilateral abrogation on Lebanon's part, and will moreover challenge the credibility of a U.S. administration which is ready to bury a pact to which it is a signatory.

The prevailing view in Jerusalem seems to be that the agreement between Israel and Lebanon is as sacrosanct as the preservation of the Jemayel regime.

Shamir regards the agreement as both a symbol of Lebanese independence and sovereignty, as a symbol of Arab acceptance of Israel's right to exist. He is concerned about the precedent which could be created if an Arab country, accepting Israel's legitimacy (as did first Egypt and then Lebanon), renounces under the pressure of a powerful, aggressive sister-state, while the U.S. rationalizes such backsliding.

This precedent, Shamir believes, could theoretically lead to Egypt eroding its agreement with Israel while the U.S. looks on.

The view among most ministers is that even though Jemayel is incapable of carrying out the terms of the agreement with Israel, and even

though Israel has no choice but to accept that as a fact of life, the Lebanese president would be doing Israel far more harm if he abrogated the pact.

As far as the practical implications of Jemayel's impotence are concerned, Shamir indicated that Israel would have no choice but to violate Lebanese sovereignty to assure its own security, in the new circumstances. The permanent Israeli military presence in Southern Lebanon, as yet undefined, would be larger in these circumstances than was envisaged when the agreement was signed, it is now being said in Jerusalem.

(In a Kol Yisrael interview yesterday Shamir said: "There may be some in the U.S. who believe that Jemayel has no choice but to give in to Syrian aggression. But such a view is a result of weakness or error. I believe that the U.S. knows, as we do, that aggression is not weakened when you give in to it.")

Some highly placed sources in Jerusalem support a further partial

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Saudi Arabian mediator confers in Beirut as foreigners leave

BEIRUT (AP). — Saudi Arabia sent mediator Rafi Hariri back here yesterday for a series of conferences with President Amin Jemayel and Foreign Minister Elie Salem as mortar shell and sniper fire disrupted the evacuation of foreigners.

The talks focused on ways to resolve the crisis that resulted from the fall of West Beirut to Moslem militias in street battles with the Lebanese Army last week.

"There are discussions under way trying to open up the political process again, to get people talking, to get the guns to stop firing," U.S. Ambassador Reginald Bartholomew said in explaining the nature of the talks. Asked if he thought a solution could be found, he said, "We are sure working hard at it."

More than 1,200 Americans, Britons and other Europeans, Asian and African nationals were evacuated in the two-day operation from the U.S. and British Embassy areas.

About 1,100 other American, Italian, French, Saudi Arabian and Turkish evacuees went through the Christian port of Jounieh.

Bartholomew chatted with reporters in front of the U.S. Embassy on West Beirut's sea front. He came out of the seven-storey building twice, first after two shells crashed nearby and the second after the ricocheting sniper bullet grazed below the right ear of a woman evacuee. The evacuees were airlifted to American warships offshore.

Machinegun bursts rattled in the distance as French and Italian troops escorted hundreds of foreign nationals in separate truck convoys across the green line out of Beirut's Moslem sector.

They boarded landing craft at Jounieh 20 kilometres north of the Lebanese capital.

Also yesterday, French soldiers manned barbed-wire checkpoints at the mid-city museum crossing point as the state radio said a huge convoy of food and fuel supplies was ready to cross the green line from the Christian sector to ease acute shortages in the Moslem sector.

Police said that from dusk Friday till dusk yesterday 21 people were killed and 65 wounded, pushing the overall casualty toll to more than 450 dead and 1,160 wounded in nine days.

France and Egypt freeze bid to alter UN Resolution 242

PARIS (AP). — Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak left for Washington yesterday after a 24-hour visit here during which he and President Francois Mitterrand apparently decided not to revive a French-Egyptian peace plan for the Middle East. The plan called for a "pro-Arabist amendment of UN Security Council Resolution 242."

Asked whether the joint peace proposal first put before the UN Security Council in July 1982 would be re-initiated, Mubarak said "not now."

The Egyptian president called the proposal "a very good initiative" after his 90-minute meeting with Mitterrand. The plan calls for Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization to recognize each other.

French officials earlier had indicated France did not feel it was timely to revive the peace initiative because of the crisis in Lebanon.

Mubarak said he and Mitterrand discussed ways to "promote an overall settlement in the Middle East." He said such a settlement should not be worked out "without



Hosni Mubarak

starting by solving the Palestinian question, because that is the heart of the problem."

The situation in Lebanon, the Palestinian problem, the Iran-Iraq border war and the civil war in Chad also were discussed during the meeting, Mubarak said. He described the talks as "warm and particularly friendly."

Meanwhile, it was reported in Cairo yesterday that Mubarak received during a visit to Morocco earlier this week an emissary of Libyan leader Muammar Gaddafi on an apparent fence-mending mission.

Yona Avrushmi charged with the Grunzweig murder

Yona Avrushmi, a Jerusalem metalworker, was charged on Friday in the Jerusalem District Court with the murder of Peace Now activist Emil Grunzweig and the attempted murder and wounding of 10 other persons.

According to the charge sheet, Avrushmi on February 10, 1983 arrived at the scene of a Peace Now Movement demonstration outside the Prime Minister's Office in the capital, carrying an IDF Type 13 hand grenade he had bought in January 1983 from Amos Shengloff.

At 8:30 p.m., according to the charge sheet, after the demonstrators finished singing Hatikva and began to disperse,

Avrushmi took the grenade out of its casing and hurled it at the demonstrators. Grunzweig, hit in the chest, died on the spot, and ten other demonstrators and bystanders were injured, one of them seriously.

"The accused," charged the state attorney, "threw the grenade with malice aforethought to kill. He murdered Emil Grunzweig in cold blood, without any provocation."

The prosecution has summoned 54 witnesses, including Shengloff, who is charged with telling the grenade to Avrushmi, and ex-soldier David Shemtov, who is charged with stealing the grenade from the IDF. (Itm)

Teheran says assault drives 15km. into Iraq

BAHRAIN (Reuters). — Iran last night reported its troops had thrust 15 kilometres into Iraq as its artillery prepared to shell three border towns in retaliation for an Iraqi missile strike on an Iranian provincial centre.

The national news agency IRNA said Teheran's forces on the northern war front had reached to within 10km. of Iraq's Darbandikhan dam and the major Baghdad-Sulaymaniyah highway. The dam and highway lie about 150km. southeast of the oil centre of

Kirkuk, starting point for Iraq's only remaining pipeline for its oil exports. Iraq threatened recently to attack the pipeline, which passes through Turkey to the Mediterranean.

Teheran radio, reporting the attack, said Iranian forces had started "a series of successful operations" in northeast Iraq.

IRNA, received in London, said Iranian forces had "complete surveillance over the Darbandikhan dam's reservoir and had captured important heights in the area."

It urged foreign and Iraqi residents of Darbandikhan to leave immediately.

Earlier yesterday, Iran said it would bombard the Iraqi border towns of Khanaqin, Mandali and Basra this morning in retaliation for an Iraqi missile attack on the provincial centre of Dezful which left at least five dead and more than 100 injured. Dezful is about 80km. from the border.

Teheran Radio said five Iraqi missiles struck Dezful, killing five people and wounding more than 100.

The radio, monitored in London, said the Iraqis launched two attacks and that one missile struck a hospital, injuring patients and staff.

In Paris, yesterday, exiled Iranian resistance leader Massoud Rajavi accused Khomeini of having turned the country into a graveyard for the forces that overthrew the late shah.

In a message issued on the fifth anniversary of the Iranian revolution which he helped to lead, Rajavi described Khomeini's "dictatorship" as "a natural extension of the shah's tyranny." (AP, Reuters)

The new telephone numbers of Dubek.

On February 10,
direct lines to
the various departments at the
Executive Office of our company
went into operation.

With this change, the number of
the switchboard changed to 03-640111.

For your convenience, here are the numbers
providing direct contact with our executives:

Purchasing Department		Comptroller's Department	
Mrs. Ruth Hirsch	640105	Mr. B.Z. Biller	640134
Mr. Ephraim Yankovitz	640174	Miss Varda Blatman	640135
Mrs. Nava Levy	640175	Mr. Naphtali Binder	640137
		Mrs. Rahel Cohen	640144
Marketing Department		Mr. Yaakov Saharov	640136
Mr. Maor Davidor	640127	Mr. Shmuel Kalush	640139
Mr. Adi Vinner	640130	Mr. Yehuda Shaul	640124
Mr. David Hadad	640119		
Mr. Yair Tidhar	640120	Finance Department	
		Mr. Jean Zuchermann	640106
		Mrs. Bath-Sheva Valerio	640114
Computer Unit		Dubek Trade Limited	
Mr. Dov Biran	640163	Mr. Yehuda Cottan	640126
Mr. Shabtay Goldstein	640167	Mr. Nissim Levy	640153
Mr. Moti Friedman	640165		



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The weather at major Swissair destinations

	11.2.1984	MIN	MAX	
AMSTERDAM	1	34	41	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	1	30	40	Rain
BUEENOS AIRES	22	72	81	Rain
CHICAGO	17	1	5	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	1	34	38	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	1	34	43	Rain
GENEVA	3	37	48	Rain
HELSINKI	10	14	28	Cloudy
HONG KONG	9	48	57	Clear
JOHANNESBURG	21	70	78	Clear
LISBON	8	48	57	Clear
LONDON	9	48	57	Clear
MADRID	1	34	43	Clear
MONTREAL	22	8	12	Cloudy
NEW YORK	4	28	32	Clear
OSLO	1	28	38	Cloudy
PARIS	0	43	48	Cloudy
RIO DE JANEIRO	22	72	81	Clear
SAO PAULO	19	68	78	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	1	34	43	Cloudy
TOKYO	1	34	43	Clear
TORONTO	18	5	18	Clear
VIENNA	1	34	43	Cloudy
ZURICH	3	37	48	Rain

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THE WEATHER

Forecast: Partly cloudy, colder.

	Yesterday's	Yesterday's	Today's
	Humidity	Min-Max	Max
Jerusalem	20	7-19	16
Golan	34	10-18	13
Nahariya	34	10-16	12
Safed	13	10-16	12
Haifa Port	49	15-21	18
Thiberias	49	11-22	8
Nazareth	69	14-20	16
Afula	31	8-21	17
Shaymon	21	9-20	17
Tel Aviv	34	10-22	18
B-G Airport	31	8-21	19
Jericho	37	8-25	23
Gaza	55	11-23	18
Beer-sheva	15	9-27	20
Eilat	13	13-28	24

SOCIAL & PERSONAL

Knesset Speaker and Mrs. Menahem Shimon Peres gave a reception at their home in Jerusalem last week in honour of Pieter Dankert, president of the European Parliament. Among the guests were Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, Tourism Minister Avraham Shalom, Trade Minister Chaim Herzog and Labour Party Chairman Shimon Peres.

ARRIVALS

Frieda Lewis, national president of Hadassah, with the mission to the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations, to participate in meetings of the Jewish Agency Board of Governors; and to attend to Hadassah business.

Parents to protest against school tax

Leaders of the National Parents' Association will meet with Prime Minister Shamir before this morning's cabinet meeting to express their objections to cuts in the education budget and to the proposed school levy. The parents will present him with petitions signed by over 70,000 parents.

Representatives of parents committees from around the country will also demonstrate in Jerusalem today against the government's cutting of service to children, or to increase the financial burden on parents, every time the budget is cut. The parents want a public commission formed to find other ways to save money in education.

HOME NEWS

U.S. panel is critical on Israeli Arabs' rights

By WOLF BLITZER
 Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — The State Department has again given "Israel proper" a favourable human rights report. As usual, however, it's comments on Israel's record on the West Bank and Gaza were mixed.

"Israel is a parliamentary democracy which guarantees by law and respects in practice the civil, political and religious rights of its citizens," the 1983 report, released last Friday, said.

"In 1983," it said, "the most significant human-rights problems for Israel derived from the strained relations between the Israeli authorities and the Arab inhabitants of the occupied territories. These problems were exacerbated as a consequence of the government's continued implementation of its policy of strengthening, expanding, and developing Jewish settlements in those areas."

The report was divided into two sections, one on Israel in its pre-1967 lines and the other on the territories captured during the 1967 war.

In the first section, Israel received high marks, although there was criticism in connection with the status of Israeli Arab citizens.

"The Israeli Arab minority has equal rights under the law in most respects, and Israeli Arabs have made substantial educational and material progress since the founding of the state," it said. "Some have risen to responsible positions in the civil service, generally in the Arab departments of government ministries."

"Israeli Arabs, however, are relatively powerless and tend to feel alienated. Despite some governmental and private efforts to bridge the gap, there is little social interaction with Israeli Jews. Israeli Arabs complain that they are denied equal access to education, housing, and other services, and that they are discriminated against in such areas as employment and appointment to government positions."

The report noted, for example, that governmental grants to Arab municipalities are less than to Jewish municipalities.

"While Arabs make up about 16 per cent of the population of Israel," it continued, "less than 2 per cent of the persons in senior government positions are Arabs, less than 3 per cent of Israeli judges are Arabs, and no large bank, industrial enterprise, or agricultural undertaking in Israel is headed by an Israeli Arab."

"Israeli Arabs make up 3 per cent of university students and less than 1 per cent of the academic positions in Israeli universities."

Regarding the territories, the report said there was "no evidence that torture is condoned by Israeli authorities." Still, it added, Palestinian prisoners have complained about mistreatment.

"There were," it said, "credible reports that prisoners were sometimes denied the opportunity to bathe or shower for extended periods."

"Allegations of psychological pressure, physical mistreatment, and instances of brutality during the arrest and interrogation of security suspects declined in 1983 from 1982 levels, continuing a downward trend over the past several years," it said.

"Some of the charges of mistreatment, especially those involving lack of heat or sanitary facilities, seemed to result from antiquated or overcrowded places of detention, to which not only Palestinians are subject," the report added.

There were critical sections on other aspects of life, including Arabic newspaper censorship. "It is widely believed that mail and telephone services in the West Bank and Gaza are monitored," it said.

Israel was praised for its protection of Christian and Moslem holy places and for the improved economic conditions in the territories. Some 80,000 Arabs travel to Israel each day to work, it said. "Living standards in the occupied territories have risen substantially throughout the period of Israeli control," the report added.



Chief of Staff Moshe Levy gives the salute at a course completion ceremony for tank commanders last week somewhere in Israel.

(Israel Sun)

Hussein, Mubarak, Reagan may hold joint conference

By WOLF BLITZER
 Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — President Reagan is hoping to get some movement underway in the Arab-Israeli peace process this week when he receives Jordan's King Hussein and Egypt's President Hosni Mubarak.

U.S. officials confirmed yesterday that Hussein and Mubarak are expected to have their own "reconciliation" meeting while in Washington and there was even the likelihood of an additional three-way session with Reagan.

Administration officials are anxious to move the spotlight of Middle East diplomacy from the deteriorating situation in Lebanon to the broader peace process. They want to forge a new coalition of moderate Arab states.

At a briefing last Friday, however, a senior U.S. official sought to lower expectations regarding the Hussein and Mubarak visits. Thus, he insisted that no breakthroughs were anticipated.

Hussein, who has just undergone medical treatment in Cleveland, is due to meet with Reagan tomorrow at the White House. Mubarak is slated to see Reagan on Tuesday.

Both Arab leaders, in addition, are scheduled to have separate sessions with Secretary of State George Shultz, Secretary of Defense Casper Weinberger and other U.S. officials.

Both are anxious to receive additional U.S. economic and military aid. Last Friday, the administration formally notified Congress of its intention to sell Stinger anti-aircraft

missiles to Jordan as part of a broader package to strengthen Jordan's air defence capability.

The administration is also expected to move forward shortly with its plans to establish a Jordanian rapid deployment strike force to meet threats to Arab states in the Gulf.

Israel has come under intense pressure from Reagan and other senior U.S. officials not to strongly oppose these arms sales to Jordan. There are indications the Israeli government will adopt a relatively low profile on the matter.

At the briefing, the U.S. official insisted that Egypt remains committed to the 1978 Camp David agreement and the 1979 peace treaty with Israel.

U.S. officials will urge Mubarak to deny public comments made last month by Morocco's King Hassan who quoted the Egyptian leader as having called Camp David dead now that Egypt had recovered the Sinai and its oilfields from Israel.

According to U.S. and Egyptian sources, Mubarak is likely to reaffirm his support for Camp David and the peace treaty during the course of his Washington visit. "Don't worry," one U.S. official commented, "he'll say all the right things."

Another U.S. official noted Egypt's need to obtain large-scale U.S. financial assistance, which requires continued support on Capitol Hill. "He's not about to alienate Congress," that official said.

Meanwhile, Lebanon will be high on the agenda during both the Hussein and Mubarak meetings.

Local table salt to start flowing soon

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — Distribution of Atlit salt works' kilo bags of table salt is expected to resume today or tomorrow following three weeks of industrial action by the 80 workers.

They had prevented the dispatch of the salt in protest against the import of salt from Rumania.

On Friday Industry Minister Gideon Patz said that licensing the import of 2,000 tons of salt from Rumania by somebody in his ministry was "a mistake" of which he had been unaware. Patz said he had suspended the licence and that no further shipments, in addition to the 170 tons already delivered, will be allowed.

Police arrest man for indecent acts

REHOVOT (Itim). — Police at the end of last week arrested a 21-year-old local man on suspicion of committing at least seven indecent acts on children during the past six months.

The man was remanded in custody. According to the police, the man enticed seven-to-nine-year-old boys with sweets and toys to come to his flat, and then committed the acts.

STATE LAND. — The West Bank civil administration recently declared 4,500 dunams in the territories as state land. The area is near the village of Jaba between Ramallah and Jericho.

ISRAEL WARNS

(Continued from Page One)

IDF withdrawal, probably from the present line on the Awali River to the Zaharani River.

These ministers will argue that the departure of the marines from Beirut leaves Israel's hands free with respect to further pullbacks and that Israel need no longer show such regard as before for American requests to delay partial withdrawals.

A pullback to the Zaharani could only be carried out in the spring at the earliest for technical reasons. A pullback beyond the Zaharani will not be proposed by the IDF, it is understood, since it would create too narrow a security zone protecting Galilee, in the absence — as yet — of reliable friendly militias in the south.

Israel should redeploy its forces on the Zaharani as a long-term solution to the security of our northern border, former chief of staff Rafael Eitan told Kol Yisrael yesterday. The Lebanese Army will obviously not be able to take up positions in the south, he said, and the Soviets have succeeded in pressuring America (through appealing to American public opinion) to pull the marines out of Beirut.

There will be no more Katyusha and rocket attacks on the Galilee, Shamir said in an interview on Kol Yisrael yesterday. The attack on Metulla on Thursday was the exception which proves the rule, he said. "It made a very big impression when Katyushas landed in an empty field and did not hurt anyone," he said, "but what we have prevented, and will continue to prevent, are the systematic barrages of Katyusha and rocket fire which used to take place."

Shamir said that if the Lebanese abrogate the agreement with Israel, Israel will be free of the obligations it undertook in that agreement. Israel conceded more than the

Lebanese did, he said, because it agreed to consider Lebanese sovereignty over the southern part of Lebanon and to settle for minimal security arrangements. If Lebanon abrogates the agreement, it will be proving that it is not independent or sovereign, and we will have to make other security arrangements whether unilaterally or with the help of others.

He refrained from criticizing the American decision to withdraw the marines from Beirut and said the marines had not served a significant military function and had been more a symbol than anything else. Defence Minister Moshe Arens in an Israel TV interview Friday night said, "Unfortunately, it does not look very likely that the Lebanese army will be able to take over security in the south, though, they would have been the most natural candidate for the job since, we are talking about the south of Lebanon."

Negotiations with the Druze, said Arens, were designed to insure that the Druze would not attack the IDF after we evacuated the Shouf Mountains and would not permit terrorist activity from the areas we evacuated. There are pro-Khomeini religious fanatics among the Shi'ites who are not only our enemies but the enemies of all civilized westernized elements in the Middle East, Arens said, but the Shi'ites suffered more than anyone else when the PLO ruled Southern Lebanon and that could create a common interest between them and Israel, Israel, he said, must remain in Southern Lebanon until Israel can make the necessary security arrangements to protect our northern settlements so far as possible. We should not, he said, give in to those who tell us to leave immediately because Thursday's Katyusha attack is a clear indication of what will happen if we do.

Treasury-Defence Ministry compromise on budget cuts

By AVI TEMKIN
 Post Economic Reporter

The Treasury and the Defence Ministry reached a compromise last week on the defence budget for fiscal 1984, Emmanuel Sharon, director-general of the Finance Ministry, told *The Jerusalem Post* last night.

Sharon declined to elaborate, but other government officials told *The Post* that the defence budget will be cut by \$12 billion (at 1983 prices), as the Treasury had proposed.

The Treasury, however, will cover part of the funds needed by

the Israel Defence Forces to finance the continued occupation of South Lebanon.

Agreement between the Treasury and the Defence Ministry means there is now only one ministry blocking the budget — the Labour and Social Affairs Ministry.

The Treasury hopes that Finance Minister Yigal Cohen-Ornan and Labour Minister Aharon Uzan will agree on implementing the \$12 cut in Uzan's ministry's budget this week. This would allow the tabling of the budget in the Knesset this week.

Workers catch policeman 'eavesdropping'

EILAT (Itim). — Timna workers committee members at the end of last week said they caught a police detective with his ear to a hotel room door trying to eavesdrop on discussions inside between Timna workers and management about conditions for closing the Timna copper works.

The detective reportedly was caught with a small transmitter in his hand after being spotted a number of times the day before moving around suspiciously near the Sonesta Hotel room in Jerusalem where the talks were taking place.

After being caught, the detective identified himself as a member of the "Haifa dockers' works committee" interested in the Timna discussions, the Timna workers said. Dissatisfied with the man's explanation, the Timna workers said they would summon the hotel security officer.

They said the detained man then attempted to escape, but was restrained by force, at which point he shouted: "Leave me be, I am a policeman." He then pulled out a police ID card to prove it, they said.

The head of the Histadrut workers council in Eilat, Meir Biton, announced that the talks in Jerusalem with the Timna management would be suspended until the affair is sorted out. "This isn't Russia, and workers won't agree to Big Brother keeping tabs on them," he said.

The Histadrut's legal adviser, he said, will be asked to lodge a sharp protest with the police inspector general.

There was speculation that the police feared that the Timna talks would collapse, prompting the workers once again to block the Sdom-Eilat road.

Swede wins Wolf prize

Jerusalem Post Staff

The Wolf Foundation has announced that its 1983/84 \$110,000 architecture prize is to be presented to Ralph Erskine of Sweden.

The foundation said that Erskine, the first prize winner in its architecture category, is being honoured for his "fundamental contribution to contemporary architecture, based on his creative spirit, solving human problems in a highly original formal language."

The Israel-based foundation is also awarding prizes this year in



Ralph Erskine
 mathematics, agriculture, physics, chemistry and the arts. The prizes are to be presented in May in Jerusalem.

Ex-justice minister raps Nissim over Karp report

By LEA LEVAVI
 Jerusalem Post Reporter

If he were still justice minister today, Jews and Arabs, whether in Israel or in the territories, would be equal before the law, former justice minister Haim Zadok told Kol Yisrael yesterday morning.

"I am not saying that there may not have been individual cases (during my time in office) where a policeman or investigator deliberately ignored a complaint by an Arab against a Jew. But if there were such cases I did not know about them and the policy was that justice be done, and seen to be done equally for all."

He added that he does not understand Justice Minister Moshe Nissim's reasons for appending to the Karp Report a list of unsolved crimes against Jews attributed to Arabs. "If there is a hidden purpose here — to imply that there are so many Arab crimes against Jews that the authorities do not have the time to investigate crimes against Arabs — I reject that approach completely."

"Zadok also scored the unwillingness of Jewish settlers to cooperate with the authorities in investigating crimes committed by Jews against Jews."

Zadok said Yehudit Karp is one of the best lawyers in the Justice Ministry and in the country, and has a very high level of personal and professional integrity. "I don't know her political views because they never interested me, though we worked together very closely. Anyone who tries to find fault with her for her political views, or for any political reasons, is really the one with whom fault should be found."

The radio had invited Nissim to be interviewed on this subject but he refused.

Karp, as a civil servant, is forbidden to defend herself publicly against the criticism levelled at her. "A new and unacceptable custom has developed of ministers and others criticizing public employees who cannot answer the charges," Zadok said. "That should not be allowed to continue."



Tel Aviv Mayor Shlomo Lahat on Friday inspects the remains of fruit and vegetable stands destroyed by fire at the city's central bus station the previous day. Police suspect arson.

(Yosef Lior)

IMF sees improvement in Third World

WASHINGTON (Reuter). — International Monetary Fund (IMF) chief Jacques de Larosiere said last week that substantial progress had been made in rescuing the beleaguered economies of the developing world.

He estimated the developing world's current account deficit, a

measure of its international trading position, fell to \$67 billion last year from \$110b. in 1981.

In debt-laden Latin American countries, where the IMF was ministering economic reform programmes, the combined current account deficits had dropped to about \$11b. from a punishing \$22b. over two years ago.

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NEWS BACKGROUND/Joshua Brilliant

Knives being sharpened for slicing of national cake

Formal negotiations over a 1984-86 wage agreement for some half a million workers in industry and privately-owned enterprises are to begin at noon today, with the parties strongly differing over basic issues — including maintenance of the real value of workers' pay.

The major issue is the workers' share of the national cake. How can they be protected when inflation could reach 300 per cent this year?

But there is also a political background to the talks. Elections are due in the trade unions this year and union secretaries will want to put up a fight to justify their reelection. Some threats of sanctions have already been made by the metal and wood-workers unions. The employers responded on Friday by threatening not to negotiate under the "sword of strikes and distur-

bances."

"We won't even consider negotiating a renewal of wage agreements (if) a labour dispute is declared," Uzi Netanel, chief negotiator of the Coordinating Bureau of Economic Organizations said in Tel Aviv on Friday.

Employers have indicated they would like to reduce wages, although they have not "specifically said so, according to a Histadrut source. In preliminary talks with the Histadrut, the employers tried gimmicks to attain that goal, the source revealed.

Officially the employers have said they would not undertake to maintain the value of workers' pay.

Netanel said on Friday that in the past few years talks about "maintaining" the value of wages led to "huge pay raises".

Since 1975/6 wage bills have risen 30 per cent in real terms, Manufacturers' Association director Amnon Tiberg said. Workers ended up with only 10 per cent more, however, because the government took most by failing to update income-tax brackets and other methods, according to a senior source in the organization.

Talk now of raising wages in real terms is "irresponsible," according to Netanel. Business has dropped by 20 per cent since October (compared with the figures for October 1982 to January 1983) and people are buying less food. Productivity, which has been stagnant in past years, dropped last year.

Tiberg warned that if the Histadrut insists on raising real pay "it will find itself with increasing numbers of unemployed. The

economy is shrinking. The

festivities are over," he stressed. At Histadrut headquarters, the deputy chairman of the Trade Union Department, Haim Haberfeld, accused the employers of trying to pin the economy's problems to wages. "We're not prepared to pay the price," he said. Haberfeld argued that "even if economic activity slackened, the (employers) profits did not drop."

The second major issue due to come up at the talks is cost of living compensation. The present agreement expires on March 31 and is not good enough for the future because it does not adequately compensate workers in situations of galloping inflation, especially if prices soar by 300 per cent this year.

The employers want a system flexible enough to compensate

workers if inflation continues spiraling — and one which will provide such big compensation as to harm attempts to reduce inflation.

The parties are therefore considering more frequent payments, either monthly or when inflation reaches a certain percentage. The Histadrut suggests monthly compensation of 80 to 85 per cent, while employers reportedly suggest 70 per cent compensation.

The issue which may be first on the agenda is the Histadrut's demand for "erosion compensation," possible patterned after the IS5,000 raise to the public sector workers.

Haberfeld argued that price rises in past months have hit poorly-paid industrial workers badly.

Netanel argued that when the whole year is taken into account, there was no erosion.

'Big Buffalo' girl-importer suspends firm's operations

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — Solo Leibovitz, the founder and director of the Big Buffalo company for the "personal import" of girls from the Far East to take care of or marry invalids, suspended the company's operations on Friday.

He attributed the closure, three weeks after the opening, to the "negative image" the media had given his operation. He charged that while the media had ignored the humane aspect of helping the invalids and giving the "hopeless" girls a future, they had put him down as a "slave trader."

The bad publicity had deterred invalids and potential business partners had withdrawn from the

venture. Even his accountant had left him, he said.

Leibovitz had based his business on free publicity by sending his yellow paper circulars offering the service, to all the media, "in the hope they'll give me the publicity I can't afford to pay for." He got much more publicity than he had expected, almost all of it negative.

The Jerusalem Post learned that only eight invalids had made what he considered "serious" inquiries regarding his services, and he had hoped that five of them might actually pay the \$1,000 fee he intended charging. He had intended going to Manila with some of them to meet prospective partners later this month.

Presidents' conference to convene in Jerusalem

By JUDY SIEGEL

Jerusalem Post Reporter

For the first time in a decade and only the second time since its founding 29 years ago, the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations is meeting in Jerusalem. Leaders of 37 national U.S. Jewish organizations are to arrive at Ben-Gurion Airport at 5 p.m. today.

Led by conference chairman Julius Berman, the delegation of heads of some six dozen organizations will meet with many of the country's leaders — the president, the premier, cabinet members and MKs — and be briefed by senior officials of the Foreign Ministry. Among the subjects to be discussed during the four-day meeting are Israel-Diaspora relations, U.S.-Israel relations, Israel's economic problems and defence and foreign

policies.

Established in 1955 to speak on Jewish national and foreign affairs in one voice, the presidents' conference has easy access to the highest echelons of American decision-making. The conference last convened in Israel during the premiership of Golda Meir shortly after the Yom Kippur War.

Yehuda Hellman, director-general of the presidents' conference since 1959, will take part in all the meetings.

The group will lunch tomorrow with former deputy foreign minister MK Yehuda Ben-Meir and have dinner at the Jerusalem Hilton with Jewish Agency Executive chairman Arye Dulzin.

On Tuesday, they will meet ministers Gideon Patt and Yitzhak Moda'i and tour Jerusalem with Tourism Minister Avraham Shafir.

Young leftists tackle nation's moral issues

By ABRAHAM RABINOVICH

With red flags and blue shirts, with torchlight ceremonies by night and speechifying by day, the militant left proved last week in Jerusalem that it is thriving in the era of the militant right.

Six hundred members of Hashomer Hatzair, the youth movement of Mapam and the Kibbutz Ha'artzi movement, held a "council" on Hebrew University's Givat Ram campus to work out, as it does every two years, its ideological guidelines.

For two days, the youngsters, aged 15-17, turned their backs on the Jerusalem sunshine and came to grips with the deepest moral-political problems confronting Israel.

"We have more members now than we ever had," said the movement's secretary, Shalom Shaked of Kibbutz Kfar Menahem. "Being in the opposition makes it more of a challenge for us today. It sharpens our point of view."

With 16,000 members, Hashomer Hatzair is the country's fourth largest youth movement after Hanoar Ha'oved Ve'helemed (affiliated with the Labour Party-Histadrut), the Scouts (not politically affiliated) and Bnei Akiva (National Religious Party).

Be'er, the youth movement of the right-wing Herut Party, has only 5,000-7,000 members, said Shaked. "Herut has not managed to establish a youth movement of quality and substance. A major test is how many *garinim* (groups destined for settlement in kibbutzim) a movement produces. We put out thirteen *garinim* a year. Be'er, with difficulty, puts out one."

Hashomer Hatzair is also asked to set up working groups in underprivileged urban neighbourhoods not characterized by left-wing sympathies.

Once at the forefront of the nation's pioneering movement, Hashomer Hatzair has for more

than a decade now been watching as other movements pursue political and messianic visions that are anathema to the left.

In their two days of discussions ending Friday, the youngsters — half from kibbutzim, half from the cities — attempted to formulate a politically mature attitude towards Eretz Yisrael, including the areas beyond the "Green Line" boundaries of the state, by thrashing the problem out in small groups and then in joint assembly.

"I don't believe in the bible," said a 15-year-old youngster in a group discussion. "I believe in history, history that happened not long ago. I believe that the Balfour Declaration and the UN partition decision in 1947 are what connects us to the land."

"And what do you think was the basis for those decisions?" asked the leader of the group, a 16-year-old kibbutznik. "Do you think they would have been made if it weren't for our ancient connection to the land? Would you have gone to Uganda if that had been approved by the UN as a Jewish state? Jews returned here because of ancient sentiments, and these sentiments were related to places like Jerusalem and Hebron, not Tel Aviv."

A girl serving as co-leader carried his thought one step further: "But the connection doesn't have to be expressed by including all these areas within the state."

A blond youngster in the circle of about 30 boys and girls raised his hand. "For me, Eretz Yisrael is just what it is for the Palestinians — the territory between the sea and the Jordan River. We both have the same historical rights and if we want to live in peace we have to compromise. Both of us."

At the plenary session Friday, it was apparent that Hashomer Hatzair has its own right and left wings — those for whom ideology is un-

bendable and those who believe that ideologies must adjust to realities. A resolution calling for "border adjustments" in any final peace settlement was challenged by a group from Kibbutz Gan Shmuel that would settle for "appropriate security arrangements." Israel had not gone to war in 1967, they argued, to acquire territory. A young spokesman for the border-change camp argued that launching a war, as Jordan did, meant that they must pay a price. The border-changers won 170-147.

When someone suggested striking out "security" as one of the reasons to favour settlements in the Arava and Negev, one of the adult organizers took the microphone to note, as a reservist officer, that defended settlements remained a formidable military obstacle, even in an age of sophisticated weapons. The term was kept in.

The council called for political self-determination for the Palestinians, for more meetings with Arab youth groups and for the creation of urban communities. The creation of Jewish settlements in the midst of Arab-populated areas "negates the revolutionary spirit that built up Israel," and continued Israeli control over a large Arab population corrupts the country's democratic and moral values," it said.

For all their antipathy to the Likud government, Hashomer Hatzair remains at the forefront of volunteering for elite army units. "The percentage of our youth who choose to become officers has fallen the past few years from 40 to 20-25 per cent," says movement secretary Shaked. "But there has been no decline in the percentage who volunteer for combat units."

Shaked believes that youth movements remain a vital force despite the sophistication of the age. "They are important in shaping our society. They're the future of the state."



Hashomer Hatzair youngsters fly their chapter flags in the Emil Gruzewicz Park near the Prime Minister's Office in Jerusalem last week during their biannual council. (Andre Brutmann)

Drive to boost gazelle population 'has gone a bit too far'

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — The gazelles of the Galilee, which became almost extinct because of uncontrolled hunting a few years ago, are now breeding out of control as a "protected species."

Thousands are feasting on crops there to such an extent that they have disrupted their natural annual breeding habits and are now breeding twice yearly, creating a population explosion.

"The gazelles are getting so much food that their internal clocks have been disrupted," doubling their normal demography, Dr.

Richard Schuster, a psychologist and specialist in animal behaviour at the University of Haifa, reported on Friday.

Schuster, who recently spent three years in the Zambian bush studying the social organization of the Lechwe antelope said "the gazelle normally breeds once a year, usually in the spring."

If their access to food is controlled, they will go back to their normal breeding habits. This will bring their numbers down, helping farmers, some of whom are violating the law by poisoning or shooting the gazelles to protect their crops.

Schuster and the university are working with the Nature Reserves Authority on a two-year project to alleviate the damage by gazelles in the Galilee and Golan by rearranging the top and bottom of the Golan slope, over Kibbutz Ein Gev, leaving the gazelles ample running room but denying them access to fields.

He noted that the problem was so acute that some farmers had stopped planting in areas the gazelles are particularly fond of.

Schuster estimated that in 1948 the total gazelle population of the Galilee, Jordan Valley and Golan did not exceed 500. By 1967, there were hardly any gazelles in the Golan. Some 350 were brought to

the area in 1970.

But the well-meant repopulation drive went too well and "thousands of protected gazelles are now seen leaping across the hills, enjoying free lunches at the farmers' expense, preferring delicious cucumbers, wheat and cotton, to grazing."

While Schuster considers the revival of the gazelle "a definite miracle," it has gone too far.

His contribution to the effort is the on-the-spot study of their social organization, their living areas, their leaders, the extent of their roaming and the streams they drink from. This knowledge is crucial to population management.

Uzan sets deadline for Tami's demands

By LEA LEVAVI

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Tami will leave the government if by March 31, a new economic programme is not adopted and the promises made to Tami are not kept. Labour, Social Affairs and Immigrant Absorption Minister Aharon Uzan said in an interview on Kof Yisrael on Friday evening.

Tami is not making threats, nor has it done so in the past, he insisted. "All we want is for promises made in the coalition agreement to

be kept...If we demanded a sum of money for Tami, that would be blackmail and we would not do it. When we want the children's allowances updated, we are helping the entire population."

He said he hopes Tami can stay in the coalition and that the coalition can stay in power until the end of its term. However, the government is not functioning well and if it proves unable to carry out an economic programme which will take more from the rich and protect the in-

terests of the poor, Tami will push for new elections.

"When children's allowances were introduced in 1975, they were 5 per cent of the average wage in the economy. Now they are 2.6 or 2.7 per cent because the top strata of society are earning much more while the lower strata's salaries have been eroded significantly. If you want to deduce from that that an Alignment government would do a better job for the poor, that is your privilege."

Orgad: Opposition leaders must help cure economic ills

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — Finance Minister Yigal Cohen-Orgad in a speech here Friday said the leadership of the opposition must share the burden of curing the economy.

"The public understands the necessity of painful measures and is ready to bear them, but it wants to be forced to do so. That is the role of leadership, not only of the 64 members of the coalition. It is the responsibility of the wider leadership," he said.

Cohen-Orgad was addressing the founding meeting of the new Herut Economics and Political Club at the Zion Hotel. Alignment mayor Arye Gurel was among the guests.

Cohen-Orgad said his target for 1984 was to raise industrial exports by 10 per cent and agricultural exports by 15 per cent, for a total of \$1 billion. On the other hand imports are to be reduced by 10 per cent (\$800 million). Simultaneously the budget must be cut, including the defence budget, and the public and financial service sector must increase its efficiency to that of the productive sector that is forced to compete with foreign manufacturers. "because the government will no longer foot the bill" for inflated staffs and inefficiency.

He said the U.S. is unwilling and "in my opinion rightly so" to increase economic aid to Israel by more than a small amount, if Israel would not itself take the measures to improve its economy. "We are able to do that," the finance minister said.

Israel is not asking for more aid from the U.S., but for a free-trade agreement that would give industry a chance to compete in the big American market, Cohen-Orgad said.

Cohen-Orgad lambasted his Herut predecessor, Yoram Aridor, without mentioning him, for the economic ills he had inherited when he took over as finance minister, four months ago, and had started to turn round. While the better trade figures for December might have been a fluke, January's improved figures showed that a policy was at work, she said.

The trade balance is starting to improve, and a small start has been made to brake inflation. "We are at the start of the right road now to reduce the trade gap by \$1 billion this year to its 1982 level. "It was easy to get off the road but it's difficult to get back on. But it must be done," he said.

Multiple bus tickets soon to be limitless

The public will soon be able to use up multiple bus tickets, regardless of price rises, without paying extra for each ride after price hikes and without a time limit.

A Transport Ministry spokesman said on Friday that the ministry reached the decision because the frequent price rises caused the public a great deal of bother, both in paying the difference and in going to Egged offices to get refunds on expired tickets.



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THE NEW DIPLOMACY: INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS IN THE MODERN AGE ABBA EBAN

Andropov had no chance to leave mark

By ANDREW ROSENTHAL

MOSCOW (AP). — Soviet leader Yuri Vladimirovich Andropov, who took power after 15 years running the KGB, assumed office promising a revived economy and a cleaned-up bureaucracy. He started strong and made some tentative changes, but did not have a chance to leave any real mark on the Soviet Union.

In a little more than a year as secretary of the Communist Party, and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, during which U.S.-Soviet relations went into steady decline through a series of crises, world attention focused personally on the 69-year-old Andropov — first for his new style and seeming tirelessness and then because of the constant fears about his health.

Andropov took office on November 11, 1982, following the death of President Leonid Brezhnev, and became the oldest man ever to become general secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

There was some speculation that he was appointed as a caretaker while the Politburo considered a long-term successor.

Andropov immediately made it clear he was not going to take a back seat. He was plagued from the outset by health problems, the impossibility of making any rapid changes in the cumbersome Soviet system, and reported resistance from Brezhnev's old guard in the Politburo.

In mid-1983, after keeping a fairly high public profile, Andropov dropped out of view. Reportedly bedridden with kidney problems that some sources said stemmed from diabetes, Andropov missed one important public event after another.

But Kremlin spokesmen and other sources said he remained in charge of government affairs. Some sources said Andropov was running the Politburo from his country home.

Despite his illness, Andropov carried out the most significant reshuffling and rejuvenation of the party apparatus in two decades. Andropov also initiated some tentative economic experiments.

Andropov was born June 15, 1914, in the Stavropol village of Agutskaya station, to the family of a railroad worker, according to his official biography.

He drew the attention of the Soviet leadership for the first time in the early 1950s — the politically tumultuous days after Josef Stalin died.

Aided by gaps in the bureaucracy left by Stalin's purges, Andropov rose and was sent to Budapest as a diplomat. In 1954, he became ambassador to Hungary and played a key role in the Soviet suppression of the 1956 Hungarian Revolution.

Andropov was brought back to Moscow a year later and rewarded with the job of department head of the party apparatus dealing with parties in Eastern Europe.

Some analysts say the party credited Andropov with a consolidation of Soviet influence among the Eastern European satellites and he began moving upward in the top echelons of the party.

In 1961, he became a full central committee member without going through the usual candidate membership.

Six years later, Stalin's daughter, Svetlana, defected and secret police chief Vladimir Semivastny was demoted.

Many analysts believe the party began casting about for a new KGB chief who could maintain party control over the secret police and spy system. Andropov fit the bill as a

senior party operative who already had proved his administrative ability and his loyalty.

Andropov beamed up KGB intelligence abroad while helping Brezhnev maintain an iron grip on dissent at home and in Eastern Europe. Under Andropov, the KGB expanded to an estimated 500,000 members including the frontier guards, who patrol perhaps the tightest borders in the world.

Andropov is believed to have become a Brezhnev protégé soon after the 1964 ouster of Nikita Khrushchev. It was Brezhnev who was said to have made Andropov KGB head and then gave him full Politburo membership in 1973.

Few Kremlin watchers ever expected a KGB boss to become general secretary. But as Brezhnev grew older and sicker, Andropov began making the moves that brought him to power.

In May 1982, he left the KGB and took a post on the central committee secretariat — a move considered necessary to get near the party secretariat.

Between May and November, 1982, Andropov is said to have fought a political battle with Konstantin Chernenko, a fellow Politburo member who had taken over the powerful job of chief party ideologist earlier that year.

Andropov won, although Chernenko is said to have been a rival in his first months in power, and in a show of solidarity, Chernenko supported Andropov.

Andropov became president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet — a post that Brezhnev also held — in June, 1983. The move was seen as a consolidation of power in that the post of president made Andropov nominal head of state as well as head of the party.

Starting his tenure, Andropov

began by harking back to more friendly days of U.S.-Soviet detente and there was a tentative thaw in relations in 1983, including the signing of a long-term U.S.-Soviet grain pact and a compromise at the Madrid European Security Conference.

But under a series of international crises — the Soviet downing of a South Korean airliner, the U.S. invasion of Grenada, and the suspension of the U.S.-Soviet arms talks — Andropov soon took a personal lead in one of the most vitriolic East-West wars of words in history.

On the domestic front, Andropov started with a call to shatter the fiscal "inertia" left by his predecessors in the top-heavy Soviet system of centralized economic and industrial management. He also demanded that party discipline and ideology be strengthened.

Andropov took some concrete steps — instituting new punishments for slacking and drunken workers, ordering a series of tentative experiments in granting more local control to managers of Soviet factories and other enterprises, and telling the party's veterans that it was time to begin preparing for the rise of a new generation.

Alexander Zvielli adds:

Andropov's first meeting with a foreign head of state after Brezhnev's funeral was with King Hussein of Jordan. The two, meeting in the Kremlin in December 1982, discussed "bilateral relations." It was later reported that Andropov warned Hussein that the Soviet Union would do everything it could to undermine the September 1982 Reagan peace plan. "I shall oppose the Reagan plan, and we will use all our resources to oppose it," Hussein quoted Andropov as saying.



Yuri Andropov.

(Camera Press)

Top Kashmiri separatist hanged in New Delhi jail

NEW DELHI (AP). — A leading Kashmiri separatist who once declared: "Nobody has the rope which could hang me," was executed by hanging yesterday, despite 11th-hour pleas and protests.

"Mohammad Maqbool Butt was absolutely calm and walked straight," India's Inspector General of Prisons R.S. Sethi, told reporters assembled outside the capital's main Tihar Jail.

The release of Butt, 50, founder of the Kashmir Liberation Front, had been demanded by Kashmiri terrorists who kidnapped and assassinated an Indian diplomat in Birmingham, England, last weekend. One of Butt's attorneys quoted him as saying on Friday night in his death row cell: "I knew nothing would come from appeals. I believe in destiny. This is how I am destined to die. I have loved life. I will love death."

He also quoted Butt as saying after his appeals were rejected: "This is in retaliation against what happened in Birmingham." He said he did "not appreciate" the assassination.

No protests or violence were reported in New Delhi, where hundreds of police and paramilitary troops blocked access to the prison. Reporters were allowed to enter.

"He was executed at 7:30 a.m. as per the execution warrant," spokesman Sethi said. "The execu-

tion went off all right. There were no problems."

He said Butt, convicted of two murders in Kashmir, solemnly washed, prayed and took his last meal in his cell yesterday morning. He had no final words or last requests.

The body was buried on the prison grounds, although one of Butt's attorneys had tried to claim it. He said it was Butt's last wish to be buried in his ancestral village in Kashmir. The prison burial apparently was ordered to prevent demonstrations if the body were returned to Kashmir.

News reports said Butt's brother was detained on Friday by police in Kashmir as he was attempting to board a plane for New Delhi to see Butt before his death.

The National Herald, meanwhile, reported that suspected members of the Kashmir Liberation Front had tried unsuccessfully on Friday to kidnap the son of India's deputy information and broadcasting minister. He is the only Kashmiri in the cabinet.

In Kashmir, supporters of the Front attacked offices of the electric and irrigation departments after the execution.

No further details were available, but the United News of India said elsewhere in Kashmir was quiet after police had rounded up and detained more than 400 people to prevent violence.

World leaders express regret and concern

World leaders expressed regret at the death of Soviet leader Yuri Andropov and concern that it came at a time of high East-West tension.

U.S. President Ronald Reagan, sending a message of "condolences and sympathies" to the Soviet Union over Andropov's death, decided Friday not to fly to Moscow for Tuesday's state funeral but to send Vice-President George Bush as head of the American delegation.

There had been many calls on Capitol Hill for Reagan to attend the funeral as a dramatic gesture to thaw U.S.-Soviet relations.

Late Friday it was announced that Bush would head the delegation and that Reagan, scheduled to hold meetings in Washington next week with Jordan's King Hussein and Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, would remain in the U.S.

Reagan also expressed the "deep and heartfelt desire of the American people for world peace," and said he hoped for "genuine cooperation with the Soviet Union to make the world better and join in peaceful purpose for all mankind."

British prime minister Margaret Thatcher "learned with regret" of Andropov's death, her spokesman

said. She plans to attend the funeral and will be accompanied by Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe, an announcement said.

French President Francois Mitterrand said Andropov "could have been a stabilizing factor. He was a man of great authority with a deep knowledge of many issues."

West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl said he planned to attend Andropov's funeral. He said the extensive talks he held with the Soviet leader in Moscow in July, 1983, "will remain in my mind as an important contribution for the necessary continuation of political dialogue between East and West."

Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi said in a telegram to Moscow: "(Andropov) dies at a particularly difficult moment in the international situation that calls for a maximum effort of understanding from all sides."

Chinese leaders expressed deep condolences to the Soviet Union over the "unfortunate death" of Andropov and said they hoped for improved relations with their Communist neighbor.

A message from state President Li Xiannian and Chairman Peng Zhen of the Standing Committee of

the National People's Congress, also said relations with Moscow had improved in recent years.

Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe said, "We think there will not be a major, sudden change in the Soviet Union's domestic or international policies."

Pope John Paul sent his condolences to the Soviet Union in a message addressed to acting chief of staff Vasily Kusnetsov, which said: "I express to your excellency and to your compatriots my condolences and the assurance of a special thought for the illustrious deceased."

UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar sent a message to the Kremlin praising Andropov for his "fervent commitment to work for world peace." Perez de Cuellar, suffering from bronchitis, decided yesterday not to attend the funeral.

In East European countries, sombre music filled the officially controlled airwaves and leaders expressed "grief and shock" but in Poland there were some smiles and sardonic comments.

Poles in the streets of Warsaw did not conceal their smiles. "We heard the news, and rushed to the liquor store to buy this," joked one of a

group of four young Poles, brandishing bottles of cherry brandy.

Nobel peace laureate Lech Walesa, leader of the outlawed Solidarity union said, "as a good Christian, I say 'may he rest in peace.' That is all I have to say."

In Sarajevo, Yugoslavia, Soviet athletes continued to compete in their scheduled events, and the organizing committee said the games would continue uninterrupted.

Afghan resistance leaders based in Pakistan expressed hope that the death of Andropov will usher in a "more realistic" Soviet approach to solving the crisis in Afghanistan.

Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, leader of the 101-nation non-aligned movement, called Andropov "a statesman of high stature." She said he "did much to promote and expand Indo-Soviet friendship. We have lost a true friend."

The independent Daily Nation of Nairobi editorialized: "It is an example of old men in power who keep on trying to shape a world that they, statistically, have no chance of seeing the following day, so, Comrade Andropov, fare thee well." (AP, Reuter)

Syria to mourn seven days for 'distinguished statesman'

DAMASCUS (AP). — Syria, the Soviet Union's closest ally in the Middle East, declared seven days of mourning Friday on the death of Soviet President Andropov.

President Hafez Assad cabled the Soviet leadership praising Andropov as "a distinguished

statesman who contributed personally to improving Syrian-Soviet relations in all fields," said an official announcement.

"I express my condolences and confidence that relations of cooperation and friendship between the USSR and Syria will keep expanding in the future," Assad added in his cable.

Iraq's president Saddam Hussein sent a cable yesterday to the Soviet Communist Party Politburo expressing profound grief and sorrow at Andropov's death.

Jordan's Foreign Minister Taher al-Masri was quoted in the newspaper Al-Qabas as expressing the belief that Soviet policy on the Middle East and Palestinian question will not change after Andropov's death.

Al-Masri also predicted no change in Moscow-Amman relations. Jordan would continue to be in constant contact with the Soviet leadership "because we are in bad need of Soviet support in this critical time of Mideast history," al-Masri said.

PLO leader Yasser Arafat was reported to have sent a cable of condolences to the Soviet leadership late Friday wherein he expressed "PLO determination to continue consolidating ties" with the Soviet Union. Arafat said he was confident that Moscow would "support peace and justice," the report said.

In the oil-rich gulf states the news of Andropov's death was given low-key treatment. Saudi Arabia ran the news at the tail end of its radio broadcasts. (AP, Reuter).

Trial begins for Kuwait terror suspects

KUWAIT (AP). — Twenty-one defendants were arraigned before the state security court yesterday for trial on charges of blasting the U.S. and French embassies along with four Kuwaiti targets on December 12. The prosecution demanded the death penalty for 19 of them.

Four other defendants were missing in the 30-square-metre dock, and the prosecutor-general said they were to be tried in absentia.

The defendants were driven at dawn from the central prison to the

make-shift courthouse in six armoured personnel carriers. Court president, High Judge Ghazi al-Sammam, arrived in a bullet-proof Cadillac with an escort of armoured vehicles.

Court officials noted that an Iranian-based Iraqi religious group had threatened Kuwait with further terrorist attacks if the defendants were not released. Another religious group in Tehran on Friday issued a new threat to Kuwait, dismissing the trial as a propaganda ploy.

Suspected terrorist leader held in Argentina

BUENOS AIRES (AP). — Anibal Gordon, a suspected leader of a right-wing terrorist group that kidnapped hundreds of persons in the 1970s, was under arrest yesterday, awaiting interrogation by a federal judge.

Gordon, 52, is reputed to be one of the leaders of the Argentinean Anti-Communist alliance (AAA), a right-wing group allegedly founded in the early 1970s by Jose Lopez Rega, social welfare minister of the late strongman and three-time president Juan Peron.

Karachi confiscates smuggled watches

KARACHI (AP). — Pakistan's customs service has decided to confiscate \$500,000 worth of goods smuggled into Pakistan by two North Korean diplomats last year, customs officials said yesterday.

The two diplomats were expelled after they were intercepted at Karachi airport on May 3, 1983 with 4,592 expensive watches and other items. Neither of the two diplomats,

Hang Chang Sop and Choi Chang Hun, both commercial third secretaries, was present when the customs department held a hearing to decide what to do with the smuggled goods.

QUAKES. — Two earthquakes measuring 3.1 and 4.2 on the open-ended Richter scale shook areas around the southwest Turkish cities of Isparta and Denizli within minutes of each other yesterday, but no casualties or serious damage were immediately reported, state radio said.

Foreign workers in Sudan reported missing after raid

KAHARTOUM (Reuter). — Seven foreigners with a French company working on the Jonglei Canal scheme in southern Sudan are missing following a rebel attack on their camp on Friday, the official Sudan news agency (SUNA) said yesterday.

The agency quoted what it called an authoritative official source as saying: "Outlaws on Friday morning attacked the company's camp at Sobat, Upper Nile Region of southern Sudan, but were confronted and defeated by the Sudanese armed forces, who inflicted heavy losses on them."

Foreign workers at the camp were evacuated to Khartoum but seven of them were missing and troops were looking for them, the source said. The nationalities or names of those missing were not given.

The incident is the second rebel attack in the southern region, where

three foreign workers of U.S. Chevron Oil Company were killed on February 2 in a similar attack, after which Chevron suspended exploration at sites in the area.

"Some Libyan and Ethiopian soldiers were found among the dead and some other Libyan and Ethiopian soldiers were taken prisoners," SUNA quoted the source as saying. Sudan has repeatedly accused Libya and Ethiopia of inciting rebellion in southern Sudan.

Southern Sudan, a vast region of swamps and virgin land, has been the scene of frequent fighting, including a civil war which ended in 1971, following agreement to grant it autonomy.

HANGOVERS. — Hangovers and disease caused by drinking are a major reason for workers staying home and cost Australian industry about \$900 million a year, according to a leading medical organization in Melbourne.

Challenger returns to Florida

CAPE CANAVERAL (AP). — The space shuttle Challenger and its five-man crew swooped out of orbit yesterday, and glided smoothly to the shuttle's first landing at its home port in Florida, after a mission of free-flying space walks and failed satellites.

"Welcome home, Challenger, fantastic," mission control radioed as the ship completed its historic round-trip 13 minutes after sunrise at 12:16 GMT. "It was a dream of a touchdown," an official said.

NASA rolled out the red carpet as the 90-ton space plane, its dash across central Florida heralded by a pair of sonic booms, dropped out of a clear sky and onto the concrete runway at the Kennedy Space Centre. The journey of 4.6 million kilometres ended just 6.4 km from the launch pad where it started eight days ago.

With Commander Vance Brand at the controls, Challenger rolled straight down the centre line of the 4,572m runway.

An estimated 75,000 spectators along highways and the banks of the nearby Indian River, and hundreds more at the landing strip, cheered as the shuttle came into view overhead about five minutes before touchdown.

Meanwhile, three Soviet cosmonauts on Friday settled in aboard the Salyut-7 orbital space station which is expected to be their home and workplace for seven months.

Spacemen Leonid Kizim, 42, Vladimir Solovoyov, 37, and Oleg Atkov, 34, docked their Soyuz T-10 spacecraft with the Salyut-7 station on Thursday and transferred to the station soon after, the official news agency TASS reported.

They blasted off from Baikonur in central Asia on Wednesday to begin the latest stage in the Soviet Union's programme to develop permanently manned orbital complexes.



MacMillan at 90 becomes a peer

LONDON (Reuter). — Former prime minister Harold MacMillan, grand old man of British politics, celebrated his 90th birthday on Friday by accepting a hereditary peerage after years of declining all honours.

MacMillan, the Conservative leader who revived Britain's battered image after the ill-starred Suez invasion in 1956, is the first person to be named an earl in 21 years.

He is also the first hereditary peer named since Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher revived the practice last year who will not take his title to the grave.

CIA agent tapping phones in Spain, paper says

MADRID (Reuter). — An agent of the U.S. CIA was briefly detained by police last week while tapping telephones in a Madrid hotel, the newspaper El Pais said yesterday.

The man, registered at the hotel as Italian businessman Gino Rossi, was using tapping equipment when police searched his room. He told them he would talk only to the Madrid CIA station chief.

El Pais quoted police as saying Rossi was apparently tapping the telephones of South Africans suspected of involvement in illegal arms deals. Police found more tapping equipment in another hotel room.

THE ISRAELI PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA
TEL AVIV
Mann Auditorium

THE MAGIC FLUTE
Opera by Mozart
(fully staged)

THE COLOGNE CITY OPERA
JOHN PRITCHARD
conductor

JEAN-PIERRE PONELLE
director and designer

Thursday, 18.2.84, 8.00 p.m.
Sunday, 19.2.84, 8.00 p.m.
Tuesday, 21.2.84, 8.00 p.m.
Wednesday, 22.2.84, 8.00 p.m.
Thursday, 23.2.84, 8.00 p.m.
Friday, 24.2.84, 1.30 p.m.

TEL AVIV
Mann Auditorium
Saturday, 18.2.84, 8.00 p.m.

PHILOCLASSICA
Concert No. 4

THE MAGIC FLUTE
by Mozart

THE COLOGNE CITY OPERA
JOHN PRITCHARD
conductor

JEAN-PIERRE PONELLE
director and designer

HAIFA
Haifa Auditorium, 8.30 p.m.

SUBSCRIPTION
CONCERT No. 7

LORIN MAZEL
conductor

Programme of works
by Beethoven:
Symphony No. 4
Symphony No. 7

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Series 2: Wednesday, 22.2.84
Series 3: Thursday, 23.2.84

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ISRAELI COOKING ON A BUDGET
Sybil Zimmerman

Author of "Wonders of a Wonder"

Illustration of a woman cooking.

A SMALL house on a tiny side street. At first impression it looks like a nursery school. Children of various ages are playing in the garden. It's a 3 o'clock on a dreary winter afternoon. But they sound excited, laughing, climbing and clambering over the make-shift "jungle gym" created out of old tires and cast-away furniture. Then, the sudden appearance of two angry men, demanding to know if their wives are inside, sends the children to hide behind the woman striding towards the heavy gate to see what's going on.

The logistics become complicated. How does she, Ruth Rasmic, the devoted founder and director of the Carmela Narkash Woman's Aid Centre (known as the Herzliya Shelter for Battered Women), let me in for our appointed interview, while keeping the two men out? They rage. I wait.

Finally, she demands they step back. Her martial tones work. She opens the gate a sliver. I rush in. The heavy gate closes. Click. Locked. Safety. I'd never been through anything like this before. I'm relieved, I'm shaken. And I'm angry.

At the door of the house, this 100 sq.-metre refuge with a kitchen, a W.C., a bath and beds all over the place, stands Nina (not her real name). Nina has just arrived, minutes before me. Her two black-and-blue eyes and her still swollen right cheek don't need words.

Nina and her two small sons have just come to this island of hope in the middle of Herzliya, this minuscule place named in honour of a woman murdered by her husband at the gate a few years ago. This refuge has held as many as 33 souls at once — women, children, babies, all fleeing from the violence

of an angry husband or father.

Nina came to the shelter unexpectedly, an "emergency" case. A woman and her six-week-old baby are expected any minute. "How do you manage?" I ask Rasmic. "Come in, I'll tell you all about it," she replies.

Rasmic generates warmth, strength and caring that pervades the drab, overcrowded house. The anger that caused her to found the shelter in April 1978 has become determination — an iron will to help as many of the estimated 150,000 battered women in Israel as possible, and to change the situation, to break the vicious cycle of violence. The figure is startling. But Rasmic is adamant: "At least 25 per cent of all married women in Israel are battered," she says, backing this with a quote from David Einhorn, secretary of the Tel Aviv Rabbinat, who reported that four out of every five divorced women are battered.

"He should know. He hears of it every day. The police of the rabbinat," she notes sadly, "is *shlom bayit* and not what goes on in the house. The house is the man's castle — but why must it be the woman's dungeon?"

The battered women who come to the shelter are from every strata of society. "We've had the wife of an Israeli diplomat, we've had women of Anglo-Saxon origin. Women who are themselves academicians, or wives of academicians. Wives of police officers and army officers. Kibbutz women, Ashkenazi women and Bnei Brak hereditors. It's true," she adds, "that women in the middle and upper strata have more resources to help them. They have an understanding family, friends, maybe even money of their own."

she goes on. "What I can say about everything we serve, though, is that all the food is fresh. There's nothing from a can, the herbs are all grown in my garden, and all the fruits and vegetables we use are in season."

From the subtle-flavoured salmon mousse and authentic Japanese Teriyaki *hor d'oeuvres*, to the fresh broccoli quiche and the sumptuous array of chocolate truffle cake, toffee bars and nut cookies we sampled from the dessert trolley, every dish served was a bona fide Hendlers original. In fact, she has invented every item on the restaurant menu. "I try to introduce something new nearly every day," she says.

Hendler began her career in catering — which is another service offered by Karen a la Carte — some 12 years ago when she founded a door-to-door health food service in California. From this she drifted into running boutiques and houseware shops.

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angles formed between the planets. These angles are seen as harmonious or disharmonious, and indicate either integration of tension within the personality.

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Asked for an example of an astrologically detectable problem, Braun explains that in a horoscope chart, the moon and sun respectively signify "mother" and "father"; the planet Saturn indicates personal difficulties.

"Saturn placed in a negative aspect to the sun or moon hints at difficulties with one's parents, and the moon is especially vulnerable," says Braun. "But Saturn affecting the moon means far more problems with one's mother. It has to do with an impairment of the ability to create an 'inner mother' — the ability to love and nurture oneself."

Braun admits that many psychologists would find her use of astrology in therapy strange. But she is convinced that this tool has been effective and has saved time for many patients — including some who had already undergone fruitless years of conventional treatment.

About women

Island of hope

Joanne Yaron

They may come to us to talk and get information or a bit of soul strengthening.

"The other women have no choices and must stay with us. This gives a lopsided picture of battered women, as though they were all from the lower strata."

Rasmic points out that a great majority — nearly 80 per cent — of the battered women at the shelter, married before the age of 18, and many before the legal age of 17, either by choice or by parental force. Most become pregnant immediately, usually because the husband (often much older) believes this will "keep her home and away from other men," Ruth adds. "Many men begin battering when the woman is pregnant, and is at her most vulnerable. Many women lose their babies as a result, or give birth to infants with physical or mental defects. These are the same men who very frequently won't permit their wives to use birth-control."

"What sort of society do we have that considers a woman a man's private property, there to be

humiliated and abused at his will?" Many of the battered women try to commit suicide. "This often happens when the authorities, the police or social workers, turn a deaf ear. Why do they do it?" Rasmic asks. "Why do they prefer to ignore, or to believe the husband?"

Simha (false name) came to Israel from Yemen in 1948. Her marriage was arranged. She worked from morning to night in the family business and at home. She has 10 children.

"When he lost his land, he began to drink and then he began to beat me, first with a stick and then with a chair," Simha tried to commit suicide when she found "all the doors closed. The police and the social welfare bureau, neither helped." Simha has been in the shelter for two-and-a-half months.

Rasmic explains that "many women stay four to six weeks, then go home. The women who stay longer, sometimes as much as one-and-a-half years, are afraid to go home. They are hoping to get an apartment where they can live in peace with their children."

Simha interrupts: "All they (the social-workers) want to do is to take my children away and scatter

them all over the country in foster homes and boarding-schools. Why can't they give me a flat instead, and some help at the start. I have proved that I can work and take care of them. Wouldn't it be better for them and cheaper for the country?" she asks.

What is needed, Rasmic says, is half-way apartments or houses, like those that exist in other countries. "An ideal situation is four months in the shelter for strengthening and returning the women to feeling part of the human race, and then a year in a half-way apartment. Two women and their children together could work it out with a little aid, before they are ready to go it alone."

Meanwhile, the shelter runs on a shoe-string. "Until this financial year, that is March 1983, about one-quarter to one-third of our expenses were covered by the Ministry of Labour and Welfare. This year they promised one-fifth, but we haven't seen one agora yet. This is despite the minister's promise to cover 100 per cent of the costs."

"Even when we get government grants, they always come very late and are never linked," says Rasmic.

The shelter continues to exist on private donations from local and foreign individuals, charity funds, businesses and organizations. Major overseas donors include U.S./Israel Women to Women, the New Israel Fund and the Rothschild Fund.

"We ourselves raise money through cake sales, bazaars, fashion shows and theatre benefit performances."

The City of Herzliya paid the rent for the little house for the first two years of the shelter's existence. "Dr. Naomi Nevo, the wife of the former

mayor, was extremely helpful. The children in the shelter are accepted in Herzliya's schools and nursery-schools, and the present mayor, Elie Landau, has promised to arrange free attendance at the pre-compulsory nursery-schools as well."

Landau visited the shelter in December with Minister Sara Doron and the new advisor on the Status of Women, Ethia Simha, "and was shocked by our poor conditions. He immediately arranged for a private donation to cover repairs and painting, which has already been done. We hope he will also be able to actuate the city council's promise of two years ago to give us a plot so that we can start a building fund to build an adequate shelter."

The shelter cannot be considered a local one, Rasmic says. "We really serve the whole country, though most of the women come from the Central District. We have had women from Eilat and Kiryat Shmona." She adds that local women are sent to the other shelters (Haifa, Jerusalem, and, now, Ashdod) as soon as possible, for safety's sake.

The shelter is run by four-and-a-half paid workers, plus 15 to 20 volunteers, male and female. The staff includes Rasmic, director, fund-raiser and public relations person, plus a housemother, childcare worker, social worker and secretary/administrator. Most of the volunteers are local, plus some Wingate Institute and Tel Aviv University students, and one young man from a kibbutz.

The volunteers help the women by listening to them and/or by caring for the children. The staff hold talk sessions and groups with the women to help them work out their

situation. Dr. Meir Teichman, head of the Criminology Dept. at Tel Aviv University, has been volunteering for the past two years, running a weekly group with the women. The shelter also receives free medical services from the nearby sick fund clinic and from Dr. Alma Vitensky, a pediatrician who also serves the shelter as a general practitioner, who for the past three years has been a steady volunteer, on call at any time.

The legal profession has been less generous. "We have never been able to acquire a volunteer lawyer who will give both advice and also represent the women in court. The social welfare's legal aid is inadequate and really only for the very poor. Middle class women are left without any affordable help. We hope that one day we will have a lawyer on staff, to provide free legal aid to the women with no money and affordable legal aid to the women with some money," Rasmic adds.

She notes that relations with the Herzliya police have been excellent from the outset.

"They take calls for us, and even donations. The local policewomen have adopted us, baking cakes and making parties for the children."

Women needing the shelter should call the Herzliya police at 052-555555, or the Eilat hotline, any of the Rape Crisis Centre hotlines (listed daily in the newspapers), the social welfare bureaux, hospitals and the new Violence in the Family hotline started by Ronit Lev Ari for Na'amat operating from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m., tel. 03-235922/231675. Women who need advice call 052-83856. The shelter also has excellent relations with WIZO, and helped that organization to open a shelter in Ashdod.

BOTTLES of spicy zhug, Chinese plum sauce and good old American fudge topping on the shelf say it all: Karen Hendler's Tel Aviv restaurant and take-away has, she says, something to tickle every taste bud.

Getting 34-year-old Hendler to talk about the three-month-old establishment, called Karen a la Carte, is no easy feat. As manager, chief cook, *maitre d'* and — when necessary — waitress and saleswoman, she is always on the run.

Gaping at the array of freshly made foods in the downstairs take-away section, or poring over the menu in the small restaurant upstairs, the Karen a la Carte customer is most likely to be at a loss to describe the cuisine. Is it sea food or health food, Scandinavian or Chinese, Italian, Greek or French?

"I guess you would say that our food selection here is eclectic," Californian-born Hendler admits.

"Food is like art — different styles appeal to different people,"

she goes on. "What I can say about everything we serve, though, is that all the food is fresh. There's nothing from a can, the herbs are all grown in my garden, and all the fruits and vegetables we use are in season."

From the subtle-flavoured salmon mousse and authentic Japanese Teriyaki *hor d'oeuvres*, to the fresh broccoli quiche and the sumptuous array of chocolate truffle cake, toffee bars and nut cookies we sampled from the dessert trolley, every dish served was a bona fide Hendlers original. In fact, she has invented every item on the restaurant menu. "I try to introduce something new nearly every day," she says.

Hendler began her career in catering — which is another service offered by Karen a la Carte — some 12 years ago when she founded a door-to-door health food service in California. From this she drifted into running boutiques and houseware shops.

"I never had any formal training in cooking," Hendler says. "I picked up ideas for making different dishes while travelling. I learn to

A world of food

Amy Levinson visits a Tel Aviv restaurant that suits every taste.

cook from my head and stomach, though I must say the basis of it all came from my grandmother."

Living on and off in this country for the past five years, Hendler has written numerous articles for the Hebrew press on cooking. Currently, four of her (Hebrew) cookbooks — focusing on chicken, eggs, chocolate and *hors d'oeuvres* — are being published.

Before she opened Karen a la Carte, Hendler did some catering in the Tel Aviv area. Today she provides expanded catering and food delivery services from the restaurant for groups of all sizes.

With catering jobs, Hendler frequently works seven days a week. She starts at 8.00 a.m. when she picks up fresh seafood for her

salmon, shrimp, calamari and fish dishes from local fishermen.

"I have to check the inventory daily to see what's in season. Even with limited Hebrew, I manage very well with my suppliers," says Hendler. "During the day, I pop into the restaurant to talk to customers, but I spend most of my time next door in the kitchen, working with my fellow cook — another American, Bob Zuckerman."

"We prepare food for the restaurant and special orders for catering jobs and take-away. Sometimes I'm here working until 12.00 or 1.00 a.m. It's exhausting but I have a great staff with me."

Bearded Zuckerman is tending the glass-enclosed counter of the take-away section, while keeping an

eye on the microwave oven in the adjoining room. The counter is covered and filled with plates of smoked fish dishes, exotic salads, herb-cheese spreads, quiches and all manner of sweets. On the shelves are bottles of Hendler's sauces, dressings and vinegars.

Until recently, Hendler's eatery was open during the day for lunch only. Now that it has opened its doors at night, things are really jumping.

"We haven't done any advertising, so I guess people have heard about us by word-of-mouth, or they pass by en route to Habimah and drop in. We hope that Karen a la Carte will develop into a before-and-after-theatre place."

The prices at the restaurant are not cheap but, Hendler points out, neither are the ingredients she uses.

"Under the circumstances, I think we are quite reasonable," she says. "The fact that I have to turn away people just about every night speaks for itself."

(Karen a la Carte is located at 15 Ibn Givoli, Tel. 03-224553)



Karen Hendler

GABRIELLA Braun's profession is a most unusual combination of modern and ancient roles — those of psychologist and astrologer.

"Usually after the first hour of therapy, I bring up astrology with my patients," says Swiss-born Braun, sitting in her crowded apartment in Jerusalem's Noyot neighbourhood. "I say, 'I've got a tool that helps me focus on your problems much more quickly than ordinary conversation.' If the patients agree, then I use it."

In her six years of practice as a psychologist-astrologer, Braun has had only one patient who has refused to let her use her special "shortcut", which necessitates drawing up a natal horoscope based on the patient's exact date, time and place of birth. Using elaborate tables which detail the planets' movements through the constellations, Braun creates a symbolic map of the heavens at the precise moment of her patient's birth.

Astrologers believe that the 10 planets each "express" different, vital facets of human experience, as do the 12 sections or "houses" into which the natal chart is divided. To interpret such a chart, Braun must thus integrate many factors: the constellations or zodiac signs in which the planets appear; the houses in which they fall; and the

angles formed between the planets. These angles are seen as harmonious or disharmonious, and indicate either integration of tension within the personality.

"Patients are usually relieved when I show them the chart," she explains. "They feel like I know them already. It takes away a lot of the effort of the first therapy session, when it is difficult for a person to talk about his problem."

Asked for an example of an astrologically detectable problem, Braun explains that in a horoscope chart, the moon and sun respectively signify "mother" and "father"; the planet Saturn indicates personal difficulties.

"Saturn placed in a negative aspect to the sun or moon hints at difficulties with one's parents, and the moon is especially vulnerable," says Braun. "But Saturn affecting the moon means far more problems with one's mother. It has to do with an impairment of the ability to create an 'inner mother' — the ability to love and nurture oneself."

Braun admits that many psychologists would find her use of astrology in therapy strange. But she is convinced that this tool has been effective and has saved time for many patients — including some who had already undergone fruitless years of conventional treatment.

It's in the stars

Psychologist-astrologer Gabriella Braun uses the planets to get to the root of her patients' problems, writes Sarah M. Schacter.



Braun peruses one of her patient's horoscopes.

(Sarah M. Schacter)

Recalls Braun: "A patient came to see me after 10 years with psychiatrists. Her problem was agoraphobia (fear of open spaces). But I could see in her horoscope right away that her main problem

was not the agoraphobia, but her intense fear of losing control, especially over her emotions."

"Sun in Scorpio, Venus in the eighth house, Moon in the twelfth — all statements of powerful, un-

conscious feeling. But the chart also spoke of powerful control: Capricorn rising, Saturn ruling, Venus in Virgo."

She discussed the chart with the patient, helping her to understand that the "open spaces" she most dreaded were her own emotions. Once the patient could express her fears, the symptoms of agoraphobia disappeared.

But what about free will? If the planets' positions at the moment of birth describe one's essence, does that mean fate is predetermined? Braun's response is an emphatic "no." "My aim as an astrologer-psychologist is to show that people can control the stars, and not let the stars control them."

Dalia Landau, the articulate young astrologer who taught Braun, agrees: "Astrology is the opposite of fatalism. It leads to self-knowledge, and the more self-knowledge, the more control."

Landau, who studied philosophy at Hebrew University, supports her view with an analogy.

"Astrology," she says, "gives a pattern of the character, but within it, there is infinite possibility. Astrology tells you that in your kitchen you have rice, tomatoes, eggplant and squash. Now everything depends on what you want to make of these ingredients. You can create

the greatest delicacy, or throw together something lousy.

"Yes, life has certain 'givens.' But we choose to make what we will of those givens. You cannot be anything but yourself — but to be yourself is a lifetime task."

Furthermore, Landau adds, individuals with similar chart patterns may make vastly different use of their potentials: "The chart shows possibilities and sources of tension — it is totally open how someone deals with them." She cites a relevant quote from the Gemara (*Masechet Shabbat*):

"A person born under the planet Mars will become a murderer, or a doctor, or a thief, or a ritual slaughterer, or a *Mohel* (circumciser). Raba asked: I was born under Mars, and I am not involved in any of these arts. Responded Abaye: My lord, too, as a judge, punishes and kills."

Landau feels that there is no contradiction between her astrological beliefs and observant Jewish practice. In fact, it was through her study of astrology that she became more interested in Judaism. "I gain insights into *mitzvot* through astrology," she says, adding that many commandments are linked to proper timing — the time of day or year must be just "right" for prayers, candle-lighting, holiday

celebration, ushering in the new month. "And what does *mazal* mean, anyway? It conveys the wish that one's actions should be in congruity with the forces of the cosmos."

Landau associates Pesach, which corresponds to the position of the sun in Aries, with that fire sign's characteristics:

"Aries is all about creating an 'I' — a primary identity, a dramatic breaking out of bounds. And Pesach is the forging of a new national identity, the emergence out of slavery."

Far from being a hobby or a curiosity, astrology, to Gabriella Braun and Dalia Landau, can be the gateway to religious faith.

"I don't see any very serious study of astrology without seeing and experiencing a deep, spiritual dimension of life. Otherwise, it's just a game. For me, spirituality is expressed through observance," says Landau in conclusion.

"Many people are alienated from religion. Perhaps, at home, it was taught in a dogmatic way. But their soul yearns for some connection with the cosmos. Astrology makes an opening for these people into religion."

Today is edited by Joanne Yehel.

ENTERTAINMENT

TELEVISION

ON THE AIR

EDUCATIONAL:

8.15 School Broadcasts 15.00 Everyman's University: Israeli Literature in the 1960s; Art in the Age of Technology; Introduction to Life Sciences 16.00 Just William 16.25 Summit Street 17.00 A New Evening — live magazine

CHILDREN'S PROGRAMMES:

17.30 Little House on the Prairie: A Wiser Heart 18.30 Short Film ARABIC LANGUAGE programmes: 18.30 News roundup 18.35 Samira's Kitchen 19.00 Weekly News Magazine

HEBREW PROGRAMMES resume:

20.00 With a news roundup 20.02 Programme Trailer 20.15 Love American Style 20.16 Mabab Newsreel and Overseas Sports Review 21.40 Computers, Spies and Private Lives — documentary

22.35 Separate Tables — two dramas by Terence Rattigan, starring Julie Christie and Allan Bates. Part 2: Table Number 7 23.30 News

ADDITIONAL TV (unofficial):

13.00 Cartoons 18.00 French Hour 18.30 (JTV 3) Nature film 19.00 News in French 19.30 News in Hebrew 22.00 News in Arabic 20.30 Bestseller: The Scarlet Pimpernel 22.00 News in English 22.15 To be announced.

MIDDLE EAST TV (in North only):

13.00 Good News 13.30 Westbrook Hospital 14.00 Insight 14.30 700 Club 15.00 Afternoon Movie 16.30 Spiderman 17.00 Popeye 17.30 Flying House 18.00 Lorelei 19.00 Cultural 20.00 Winter Olympics — Alpine Skiing; Ice Hockey; Speed Skating; Cross Country Skiing; Luge

Voice of Music

6.02 Musical Clock 7.07 Boxer Symphony No.4; Mozart: Rondo, K.184 (Rampall); Paganini: Rossini Variations (Paul and Maudie Tortelier) 7.30 Grieg: Høberg Suite; Tchaikovsky: Piano Concerto No.1; Krommer: Oboe Quartet No.1; Chopin: Cello Sonata, Op.65 (Rostropovich, Argerich); 8.02 Schumann: Masked Ball, Suite; 8.30 Centurian: The Enchanted Forest; Marcello: Psalm; Beethoven: Sonata No.9; Pachelbel and Violin (Perlmutter); Ashkenazy: Enescu: Rumanian Poem, Op.1 (Kontar)

12.00 Schubert: Sonata in A major, Op.120 (Ran Tzenuz); Yasev Qilboos; Cello Sonata: Hindemith; Fantasy Piece, Op.2, No.8; Schumann: 3 Phantasies; Chopin: No.73 (Nina Flier, cello); Sara Fuxon-Hayman, piano

13.05 Strauss: Wiener Blut, Waltz; Bach: Double Concerto (Heifetz, Friedman); Verdi: Excerpts from Nabucco; Chopin: Variations on a Theme from Don Giovanni (Claudio Arrau, London Philharmonic, Elyahu Inbal); Louis Saladein: Canticum Hebraicum (Camerata, Boston); Turina: Fantastic Dances; Lisov: Kikimora, Op.3; Bernstein: Excerpts from Musicals 15.00 The Choir of the Armenian Church 18.05 Youth Programme

16.30 Purcell: Ode for St. Cecilia's Day; Bach: Cantata No.88; Gounod: Missa St. Cecilia; Handel: Chorus from Israel in Egypt

18.00 Portrait and Autobiography 19.05 Afternoon Concert (in details available)

20.30 The Alhambra Wind Quintet from

England — Suite of Renaissance Dances; P.M. Davis: Quintet; Bach: Toccata and Fugue in D minor; Ewald: Symphony; Arnold: Quintet.

23.00 Famous Artists in Historical Recordings

First Programme

6.30 Programmes for Olim 7.30 Morning Concert (from Voice of Music)

9.30 Encounter 10.30 Programmes in Easy Hebrew 11.00 School Broadcasts 11.30 Education for all 12.00 Indian Music 13.00 News in English 13.30 News in French 14.05 Children's programmes 15.25 World of Science (repeat) 15.53 Notes on a New Book 16.05 Free Period — live education magazine

17.12 Jewish Ideas 18.20 Everyman's University 18.50 Afternoon Classics 19.05 World of Science (repeat) 19.05 Lesson in Tanit by Rabbi Adin Steinsaltz

19.30 Programmes for Olim 22.05 Child and Family Magazine

Second Programme

6.12 G. mistics 6.30 Editorial Review 6.52 Green Light — drivers' corner 7.00 This Morning — news magazine 8.05 Safe Journey 9.05 House Call — with Rivka Michaeli 10.10 All Shades of the Network — morning magazine 12.05 Open Line — news and music 13.00 Midday — news commentary, music 14.10 Matters of Interest 16.10 Safe Journey 17.10 Economics Magazine

17.30 Of Men and Figures 18.05 The State of Israel — situation 19.05 Today — radio newscast 19.30 Sports Magazine 20.05 Cantorial Requests 22.05 Light music for wind ensembles 23.05 Third Bell — arts magazine

Army

6.06 Morning Sounds 6.30 University on the Air 7.07 On Drivers and Traffic — traffic reports, music 8.05 Morning Newsreel 9.05 Right Now — with Rafi Reshef 11.05 Israeli Winter — Eli Yisraeli 13.05 Two Hours 15.05 What's Wrong — with Erez Tal 16.05 Four in the Afternoon 17.05 Evening Newsreel 18.05 Sports Magazine 19.05 Music Today — music magazine 20.05 His — Old and New 21.00 Mahab — TV Newsreel 22.05 University on the Air (repeat) 23.05 Popular songs 23.05 Music 00.05 Night Birds — songs, chat

HAIFA 4, 6.45, 9

Amphitheatres: First Blood; Armas: Slaying Alive; Atamas: Thunder; Cheat Trading Places; Moriah: Wages of Truth 6.45, 9; Oran: Sahara; Orly: Vol 6.30, 9; Peer: Sudden Impact; Res: L'Est Murtier (Deadly Summer); Shavit: Now and Forever 6.45, 9

TEL AVIV 4.30, 7.15, 9.30

Altey:

TEL AVIV STOCK MARKET REVIEW

Shares have best week since October

By JOSEPH MORGENTHAU
Post Finance Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Last week was the best single week of rising prices since the bank share debacle early in October of last year. The General Share Index advanced by 20.34 per cent.

Behind the rally were a number of factors. Not the least of these was the release of a spate of encouraging economic statistics.

The public heard that Israel's foreign currency balance had improved, and export and import statistics made excellent reading.

Exports were 21 per cent higher in January, while imports fell by 7 per cent. Since the thrust of the government's policy has been to reduce the balance of payments deficit, the improved trade statistics were welcomed by the government and the investment community as well.

Moreover we were informed that the injection of new money, plain old printing of cash, was also down on the month from IS28 billion to IS20b.

Concurrently the banking community was lowering the interest rates it was willing to pay on shekel deposits.

These factors combined to bring confidence back to the market, with the public starting to nibble at share investments. Most of the buying centred on mutual fund units rather than on specific shares.

Professionals were especially heartened when the share market weathered a mid-week bout of profit-taking. It did so in smart fashion as offers for sale were mostly absorbed without any change in price.

Last Monday was the best session of the week when a nearly unprecedented 342 securities advanced by margins of 5 per cent or better.

All sectors of trading participated in the rally. Bank shares covered by the Treasury agreement enjoyed advances, which came on top of gains registered the preceding week.

A measure of how the "investment winds" have changed could also be seen in the action of the index-linked bond market. Nearly a fortnight ago the index-linked bond market was on the verge of a collapse. Lack of confidence in the government's ability to repay the index-linked loans was rife.

In the week under review the index-linked bond market refused

to be left out of the "bull market" conditions and prices advanced nearly every session.

Most impressive of all was the action of the investment company group of share trading. It surged ahead by no less than 36.3 per cent. Blue chip issues advanced by tens of percentage points, notably the Israel Corporation shares as well as those of Discount Investments.

By contrast, the Israeli shares traded on Wall Street had a rough time of it. However, the declining prices were attributed to the generally poor conditions being experienced on Wall Street.

Looking ahead to this week's trading session, traders and investors alike are expecting a continuation of the positive trading conditions.

"There is little doubt that there is room for some profit-taking. A share market cannot continue to move continuously in a straight upward line. However, even at the current improved levels many issues are still at bargain prices. Moreover, the public will undoubtedly be looking to make a further re-entry into the share market," predicted a portfolio manager.



Dan Falk, 39, has been appointed spokesman of the Discount Bank. A graduate of the Hebrew University, he has served in various senior positions in the bank, including Coordinator of Marketing and Manpower.

Haifa Chemicals reports 22% rise in exports

Jerusalem Post Reporter
HAIFA. — Haifa Chemicals, a fertilizer company, has reported a 22 per cent rise in its exports, to total \$66 million for 1983.

The firm is one of the country's 10 largest exporters and its overseas sales make up 90 per cent of its turnover.

A company spokesman announced plans to up exports another 15 per cent this year, and noted that the excellent sales were especially significant in view of the depressed world fertilizer market.

Nearly half the exports went to Europe, and sold well in spite of the sharp devaluation of the European currency against the dollar.

EC growth foreseen at 2% this year

BRUSSELS (AP). — European Community economic experts foresee that economic growth in the EC this year will be two per cent instead of the earlier 1.5 per cent forecast. European Finance Commissioner Francois-Xavier Ortoli said.

Addressing a meeting of EC ministers of finance and economy, Ortoli said last week the improved projection was explained by a stronger growth in world trade, economic recovery in the U.S. and a better convergence of the policies of EC member states.

The commissioner, however, warned that the Community is in the early stages of a recovery which must be confirmed by steady growth over the next few years.

The ministers did not decide on a proposal to lend 100 million CUS (\$81m.) to small and medium-sized companies for innovative activities.

Rising Japanese investment in Europe stirs controversy

LONDON (Reuters). — Japan, the world's most aggressive and successful exporter, is changing its strategy and increasingly turning to direct investment in factories, joint ventures and marketing agreements inside the European Community.

Some governments, such as Britain's, welcome the moves, but there is soul-searching in some European capitals as critics object that the real Japanese aim is to circumvent restrictions on direct imports.

"Beware Japanese bearing gifts," read a headline in the sober London *Financial Times* above an article assessing the risks of collaboration. An accompanying cartoon showed companies dragging a Trojan horse marked "Made in Japan" inside a wall labelled "Western Markets".

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's free-market government openly says it wants Japanese companies to set up as on-the-spot examples to local industries of high productivity, good management techniques and innovative technology.

But a backbench critic within the ruling Conservative Party, Anthony Beaumont-Dark, commenting on the government incentives to encourage Japanese investment, inquired: "Why do we need to buy competition?"

Japan's view, expressed by Michio Nakamura of the Export-Import Bank of Japan in the *Bulletin of the Keidanren* (Federation of Economic Organizations), is that direct investment can "help increase job opportunities, revitalize local industry and facilitate area development."

But he admitted that the influx of Japanese money was also due to European pressure for trade protection, likely to increase after Japan's record \$10.4 billion surplus with the Community last year.

"Aggravation of trade friction with European countries and the U.S. has accelerated export substitution investments mainly by processing and assembling industries," wrote Nakamura.

Direct Japanese investment in Europe reached \$700 million in the year to last March, and the physical presence of the Japanese as well

as their goods is increasingly evident.

Some 30,000 Japanese, mostly businessmen and their families, now live in Britain. Over 250 Japanese companies, eight banks and 40 service organizations are based in Düsseldorf, centred in a 12-storey Japanese business and cultural centre known locally as "Little Tokyo."

By last April, 26 manufacturing plants had been set up in Britain and some \$2.3b., almost half Japan's investment in the Community, had been directed there.

Last week the Nissan Car Company signed the biggest Japanese deal with Britain so far. It will spend \$70m. on the Community's first wholly Japanese-owned assembly plant, which will begin turning out 24,000 cars per year in 1986.

But critics argue that such deals allow the Japanese to develop a strong market presence in exchange for a few hundred jobs in the host country, which has no incentive to develop its own technology and is made yet more dependent upon Japan.

"Screwdriver factories," jibed Philips, the Dutch electrical combine, shortly before it too entered a marketing agreement with a Japanese firm, Matsushita Electric.

The cars will count as part of Japan's agreed 11 per cent quota of British sales and the deal will help to dent Britain's \$3,05b. 1983 trade deficit with Japan and to employ some of its three million jobless.

But European carmakers fear it will give Nissan greater access to their jealously guarded markets, especially as a projected \$420m. future expansion would enable the Nissans to be counted as European Community products.

The Nissan plant treated Britain "like an underdeveloped Third World country," said Vittorio Ghidella, managing director of Fiat.

Elsewhere in the Community, Ireland, with 16 per cent of its workforce jobless, also strives to attract investment through tax concessions and direct grants. Fourteen Japanese companies have so far set up, investing over \$155m.

West Germany and The Netherlands face a common dilemma: themselves depending heavily

on exports, they defend the principle of free trade, yet want to protect their industries against Japanese competition.

In both countries the solution has been to offer few incentives to Japanese companies, but not to erect barriers to sales or distribution of their goods.

The Netherlands, with good ports and transportation, is host to 35 Japanese companies, many of them representative offices for Europe, but none has set up production there.

In Germany, Japanese distributors of cars and home electronics are prominent, among them Honda, Nissan, Toyota, VW and Seiko. Japan has taken 30 per cent of the hi-fi market at the expense of local firms like Telefunken and Grundig and also has captured 10.5 per cent of the car market.

France is eager for Japan's know-how but less so for its goods and last year managed to reduce the two-way trade deficit.

In one well-publicized effort to do this, the government rejected the flood of VTRs to a trickle by insisting for several months that each one should be individually checked at a single customs post at the small inland town of Pontivy.

But Japanese investment soared since socialist President Francois Mitterrand came to power, with nine joint ventures and 12 technical cooperation pacts in the year to June, 1983.

Belgium was an early target for Japanese manufacturers, who set up there in the 1970s to supply European markets, thus avoiding the tight quotas imposed by France and Italy on goods from outside the Community.

Italy, the most openly protectionist Community state, was also in the 10 last year in having a small surplus with Japan.

Under pressure from the powerful Fiat-dominated auto-producers lobby, the government has held down Japanese car imports to a minuscule 2,200 per year.

A number of major companies, including Olivetti, Montedison and even Fiat itself, are discussing joint ventures. But direct Japanese investment has been resisted so far

WALL STREET WEEK

Stock market selloff 'will affect economy'

NEW YORK (AP). — It's not only investors who suffered as a 5-week-old stock market selloff turned into a "1984 winter massacre" and Wall Street rolled up a loss of more than \$50 billion last week.

"It's already at a point that will have a significant impact on the (U.S.) economy," said David Wyss, a financial economist.

It was a sharply rising stock market in the summer of 1982 that contributed to a rebound in consumer confidence that was

translated into a spending spree for cars, homes, appliances and other goods and led the nation out of a steep recession. Wyss said the stock market's slide from its 1984 highs has not been big enough yet to signal that consumers now believe the economy is falling apart, but it has been sharp enough to raise concern.

If the market's slide continues, and the Dow Jones average of 30 industrials tumbles below 1,000, "it's going to get much worse for the

economy, a major reversal," he said.

The Dow Jones Industrial Index dropped 36.33 points to 1,160.70 during last week, its steepest slide since October 1982. The decline included a 22.72-point setback last Monday and a 24.19 point plunge last Wednesday.

Before finishing the week with a 7.96-point rebound last Friday, the average of 30 blue-chip stocks had dropped to its lowest level in nearly 10 months.

NY struggles to remain publishing centre

NEW YORK (Reuters). — New York City, whose high costs have driven out many businesses in recent decades, is taking action to keep publishers in town and retain its position as a world book centre.

Publishing provides some 23,000 jobs in the city, and a significant portion of the industry's nationwide revenues of \$8 billion is generated here. It also attracts an incalculable amount of talent and creativity.

"New York is the cultural, intellectual and thought centre of the world and the publishing business is a cerebral business," says the city's

Commissioner for Business Development, Lawrence Kievit.

But Kievit and other officials recognize the city as one of the world's most expensive places to live and work — tough conditions for many publishers with their low profit margins.

Skyrocketing rents present the most pressing problem. Publishers now negotiating long leases in Midtown Manhattan typically face a rent increase from \$107 to \$377 a square metre.

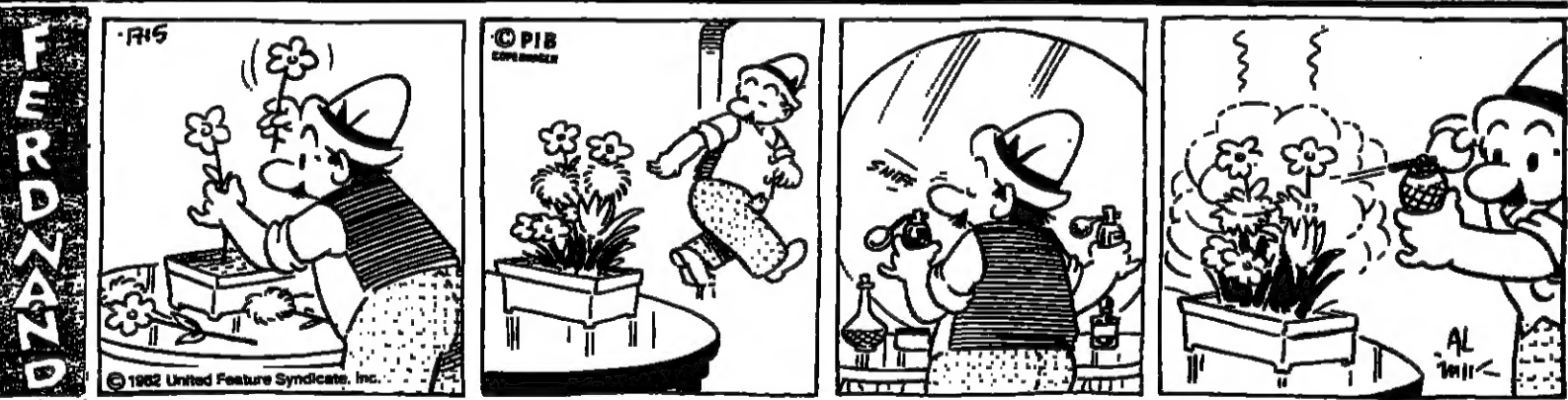
Now, the city is trying to form an alliance with a private developer to create a publishers' centre offering

space at around \$161 a square metre.

Rents will be kept down through a series of municipal tax relief programmes, urban development grants and other measures.

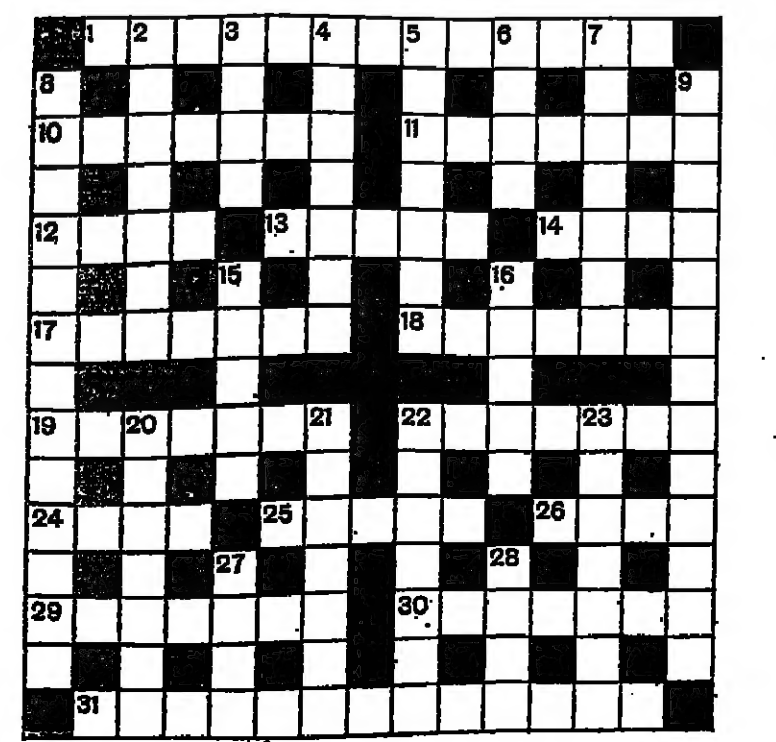
The centre in Lower Manhattan is due to be finished by January, 1985 and some 15 publishing houses, most of them small, have already indicated interest in taking space.

They include Oxford University Press, Schocken Books and the new U.S. division of the British firm of Basil Blackwell.



ONE-AND-ONE CROSSWORD

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| ACROSS | DOWN |
| 1 Prospect of a dark horse farthest from the rails (7, 6) | 2 Article remodelled to suit Len (7) |
| 10 Kind of wine to place in book now (7) | 3 Omit the leading bowler (4) |
| 11 Fruit for a small case before a party (7) | 4 Land home within twenty-four hours (7) |
| 12 Descriptive of Virginia's top tennis experience (4) | 5 Coach it wrongly and the outcome is confusing (7) |
| 13 It may form a basis for friendship (5) | 6 At work on the summit (4) |
| 14 Firearm to point at a number (4) | 7 Tiny black bird of mine? (4-3) |
| 17 Graceful but not above being deceitful outwardly and cunning within (7) | 8 Good advice for motorists and golfers with hazards ahead (5, 4, 4) |
| 18 Makes a fuss over betraying a secret (7) | 9 Let-down for railwaymen on the pools? (6, 7) |
| 19 Material for which a Welshman is said to give thanks (7) | 15 & 16 Bring down and look for a basement flat here (5, 3) |
| 22 Place of worship, otherwise a football team (7) | 20 Fanatic for cinema air-conditioning? (4, 5) |
| 24 & 25 Common complaints to rent a place of low degree (4, 5) | 21 Not many find it means the opposite (7) |
| 26 Impressive swimmer (4) | 22 French-Canadian substitute for Santa's team, perhaps (7) |
| 29 Forbear to keep a brother in check (7) | 23 Berber female on lawful duty? (7) |
| 30 More eccentric member in the end carriage (7) | 27 Fine fabric for grass skirts? (4) |
| 31 For the present it shall be nameless (8, 4) | 28 Dress up for the game (4) |



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Hatzer 36333 Tiberias 90111

Holon 80333

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Netanya: Laniado (obstetrics, internal, pediatrics, gynecology, surgery).

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Bank of Israel exchange rates

February 10, 1984	IS
U.S. dollar	127.71
British sterling	180.61
German mark	46.465
French franc	15.103
Dutch guilder	41.197
Swiss franc	57.213
Swedish krona	15.768
Norwegian krone	16.411
Danish krone	12.752
Finnish mark	21.735
Canadian dollar	102.43
Australian dollar	118.82
South African rand	102.25
Belgian franc (10)	22.680
Austrian schilling (10)	65.915
Italian lire (100)	75.465
Japanese yen (100)	54.484
Irish pound	143.42
Spanish peseta (100)	81.630
Jordanian dinar	337.15
Lebanese lira	21.370
Egyptian pound	110.95

Friday's solutions

1. A REE C A E
2. G A O U T
3. E U E I O
4. S E R I A D E S
5. R A I N Y
6. C H A I R
7. M O O N L I G H T
8. H R G A S
9. A N G L I N G
10. V O L C A N O
11. U S N I O L U
12. G R A S S
13. E V O L U T I O N
14. E R U T U S B C
15. S A D I S T S
16. S T E R I L E

QUICK SOLUTION

Across: 1. Forever; 5. Cassian; 9. Navigator; 12. Crooked; 13. Carridge; 16. Gorge; 17. Calk; 18. Recordings; 21. Rocks; 22. Reckless; 25. Ticker; 26. Underdone; 27. Caterer; 28. Robbery.

Down: 1. Fanatic; 2. Rover; 3. Vagabond; 4. Reckless; 6. Caricature; 7. Ticker; 8. Gorge; 10. Net; 14. Robbery; 15. Reckless; 17. Carridge; 18. Recordings; 19. Rocks; 20. Ticker; 23. Ticker; 24. Rocks.

UNITED MIZRAHI BANK

CURRENCY BASKET			
	UNIT	PRICE	FOR 10,000
"DOLLAR PAZ", 1 UNIT		392.2672	392.2672
"EURO PAZ", 1 UNIT		482.415	482.415
S.D.R.		132.0888	132.0888

FOREIGN CURRENCY EXCHANGE RATES FOR 10,000			
COUNTRY	CURRENCY	CHEQUES AND TRANSFERS	BANKNOTES
		PURCHASE SALE	PURCHASE SALE
U.S.A.	DOLLAR	126.9182 128.5018	125.7900 130.2000
GREAT BRITAIN	STERLING	179.3608 181.5987	177.7600 184.0800
GERMANY	MARK	46.1436 46.7194	45.7300 47.2000
FRANCE	FRANC	15.0099 15.1911	14.3500 15.2000
HOLLAND	GUILDEN	40.9677 41.4790	40.6000 42.0000
SWITZERLAND	FRANC	56.8502 57.5996	56.3400 58.5000
SWEDEN	KRONA	15.6622 15.8776	15.3200 15.7700
NORWAY	KRONE	16.3971 16.5106	15.9500 16.4000
DENMARK	KRONE	12.6690 12.8271	12.3900 13.0000
FINLAND	MARK	21.5773 21.8466	21.0000 22.1000
CANADA	DOLLAR	101.9423 103.2143	100.2200 104.6000
AUSTRALIA	DOLLAR	118.1513 119.6256	112.8800 122.5000
SOUTH AFRICA	RAND	101.6239 102.8920	85.6100 108.8000
BELGIUM	FRANC	22.3352 22.8366	
AUSTRIA	SCHILLING	65.5146 66.3321	64.9300 67.0000
ITALY	LIRE	75.0329 75.9691	71.0100 77.0000
JAPAN	YEN	541.4998 548.2159	536.6400 555.0000

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Sports

Betar take second tumble as league shake-up persists

By PAUL KOHN
Post Sports Reporter

TEL AVIV. — National Soccer League leaders Betar Jerusalem were beaten 2-0 at home by lowly Maccabi Petah Tikva yesterday to suffer their second successive defeat within seven days.

Fortunately for Betar, their nearest rivals, Hapoel Tel Aviv, have also been out of form, failing to win in their last four games. Yesterday, they were held to a 1-1 draw at the Bloomfield Stadium by Hapoel Yehud. The uninspiring twin results for the erstwhile runaway leaders keep Betar ahead by three points, but their supporters will be anxiously looking for a return to the quality football and results of the first half of the season.

The excellent three-points-for-a-win rule is beginning to bite effectively with the league being given a weekly shake-down all along the scale.

Just in case their own performances are not enough to keep Betar and Hapoel in the doldrums, they must also contemplate three Maccabi teams looming as potentially serious challengers — those of Haifa, Tel Aviv and Netanya, all of whom, too, are in the mix.

whom won impressively yesterday. At the other end of the table, Bnei Yehuda scored their first win in 15 games, edging out Ramat Amidar at the Hatikva Quarter with a goal by veteran Moshe Onana from the penalty spot. As the league table opens up at both the top and



Avi Roth
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THE JERUSALEM
POST

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Editor

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Digging in, but where?

PRIME MINISTER Shamir is pressing Lebanese President Jemayel not to step back from the May 17, 1983 agreement with Israel. That agreement contained three principal elements: termination of the state of war with Israel, an Israeli commitment to withdraw its forces (with an unpublished proviso making this dependent upon a similar Syrian military withdrawal), and acceptable security arrangements for southern Lebanon.

Syrian obduracy, Syrian pressure, and Lebanese weakness undermined the agreement from its first moment. Within months, Israeli forces in the Shouf, vulnerable to the communal hostilities around them, were unilaterally withdrawn to a new line at the Awali River.

Unofficially Israel gave up on the agreement. But it did not fully set on this healthy instinct. It still hoped to establish suitable security arrangements up to the Awali with local militia forces. But weakness in Beirut frustrated this goal as well, meanwhile exposing Israeli troops to a guerrilla war of attrition.

It is a rather exotic notion to expect President Jemayel today to honour what he would not honour months and weeks ago. The real question for Israel, therefore, is not the agreement, but how to salvage security in the north and whether Israeli presence at the Awali line is the best and only way to do this.

Even when the government chose that line, there were voices in and outside the defence establishment that favoured a more southerly position, excluding Sidon, with its large population. Those voices sound even more cogent today, as Israel's policing of the area becomes ever more costly and difficult.

For reasons not quite clear, the government appears more adamant about staying put on the Awali. Presumably Mr. Shamir does not now hope that the embattled Mr. Jemayel will furnish a mechanism to enable Israel to withdraw. Why then talk as if he does?

Certainly the premier should not fear domestic reaction if the May 17 agreement is not upheld, or if the Awali line is exchanged for a more viable and southerly defence zone, given to Israeli control, with perhaps UN troops to the north of it.

Quite the contrary, he should be intent on securing such a zone quickly, lest even that becomes difficult to salvage from the wreckage of the Lebanese war.

Shaare Zedek secured

INSTEAD of welcoming the agreement whereby Kupat Holim Clalit will take over operational responsibility for Jerusalem's Shaare Zedek Medical Centre, the Ministry of Health is busy sounding alarms. This ministry, not especially distinguished in managing its own affairs, including its hospitals, would however sit in judgment of a favourable solution to a serious problem it helped create.

Jerusalem for some time has had what is considered an arithmetic surplus of hospital beds. The ratio of beds to population is higher than elsewhere in Israel. The reason for this is that its hospitals, unlike other cities and towns, were built by private voluntary organizations, not by the government or Kupat Holim. When, therefore, the Shaare Zedek directors proposed to build a new hospital to replace the old and ancient facility, the Health Ministry bowed to the pressure.

The new Shaare Zedek has had grave financial difficulties from the outset. Even funds to fully complete the original building stage were not adequate. Since it opened, the hospital has been operating with lots of unfinished spaces, with sophisticated medical equipment still left unopened in crates for lack of funds to operate it, and with a staff wondering what the next day's money shortage will bring.

There was never any serious suggestion to shut the hospital down — nor could there be. The challenge was, therefore, not to bemoan this new and costly medical structure but to find a financial solution that would get the hospital fully operational and make it secure.

For this the Ministry of Health had no solution. Bringing Kupat Holim into the operation, a wise and even courageous decision by the Shaare Zedek directors, provides a solution. It will give the hospital a healthy economic base and the benefit of the medical and administrative support of Kupat Holim's larger network.

The Ministry of Health's indignant response to the new arrangement, may well derive simply from the fact that it was caught by surprise. It had not been informed, though negotiations between Shaare Zedek and Kupat Holim had been underway for many months.

But the equally surprised citizens of the capital have no reason to be indignant. Their health needs will now be better served, and the venerable institution which is Shaare Zedek, so deeply imbedded in the capital's modern history, and so valued by the city's large orthodox population, can now look forward to the future.

MY FRIEND the Greater Israel

enthusiast was speaking. "What do you mean," he asked, "by saying that we shouldn't build Jewish towns right next to Arab towns in the territories?" Didn't Jews build Tel Aviv right next to Arab Jaffa?

In trying to analyse the basic principle behind the ideas of those Israelis who want us to annex the West Bank and Gaza and rule over 1,300,000 Arabs, I have come to the conclusion that what animates their thinking more than anything else is a renunciation of history as a discipline, one could say a revulsion against history. Anyone who equates Jaffa-Tel Aviv in 1909 to Hebron and Nablus of 1984 is saying, in effect, that there is no such thing as historical change. That things are the same now as 75 years ago.

In 1909, Jaffa was in the backwater of the decaying Turkish empire and its inhabitants had no political consciousness. Now Hebron and the West Bank are at the very centre of attention of a seething Arab political consciousness, and the people living there want to become a part of this Arab resurgence. Besides, in building Tel Aviv, the Jews were trying to disengage themselves from Arabs, while in Hebron and Nablus, and the West Bank generally, Jews are trying to penetrate into the very midst of a thickly settled Arab locality.

This point of view, that changes do not need to be taken into account, is a characteristic of the attitude which is called fundamentalism. It is, of course, no secret that a large part of the annexationist militants are fundamentalist Orthodox Jews.

It is doubtful if there would have been enough manpower to accept all those generous government hand-outs in the West Bank, had it not been for the presence of young Orthodox Jews of the NRP stamp. Many of them are products of Bnei Akiva yeshivot. And in the fundamentalist brand of Judaism of these people we also find that a basic principle is the negation of history.

What was valid two or three thousand years ago has to be refurbished and literally reinstated today, all the way from the sacrificial cult in a rebuilt Temple to the crowning of a king of Davidic descent. And, of course, the ancient boundaries of Israel.

The shock-troops of the Greater Israel movement are the Orthodox, but most of the articulate ideologists are not themselves practising religionists. They are imperialist-minded people who

IT IS A widely accepted fact among all thinking individuals that political positions are not always rooted in reality but rather in much wishful thinking and misconception. Therefore, anyone who is both intellectually honest and interested in the future of the State of Israel should apprise himself of a few statistical facts of life.

One of the major arguments used by those opposed to the retention of Judea, Samaria and Gaza by Israel is the bugaboo of demography. The fear is that the Arab population of these areas will, by their much-heralded natural increase, alter the ratio of Jews to Arabs, thereby threatening the democratic base of Israel and/or the Jewish identity of the state.

The difficulty with the recurring demographic doomsday predictions heard since the Six Day War is that

READERS' LETTERS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
Sir, — Your report of February 7 concerning an alleged UNRWA statement on Palestine refugees in Lebanon is highly misleading. UNRWA issued a press release on January 20 expressing concern over

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Renunciation of history

By REUVEN ALBERG

draw their inspiration from various secular reactionary sources. And political reaction is defined as an attitude of "what existed earlier is better and should be reinstated," in other words, a denial that history has brought some changes for the better.

The chief blind-spot of these ideologists is over the fact that the age of colonialism is over and that nationalism has taken its place.

In 1946, the UN comprised some 60 members; today there are about 160. When Begin, Shamir, and Sharon were growing up, the nations that were considered "great" were those which had large empires. Our annexationists still yearn for this supplanted "greatness."

Israel Eldad, the most "philosophic" of the Greater Israel advocates, in a recent article in *Haaretz*, bewails the fact that we gave up Sinai and thus missed the chance of building "the third Jewish empire." He expresses the hope that we will not let such "an opportunity for greatness" slip by in the future — if we can only get the help of the whole Jewish people.

IT IS NOT that our Greater Israel ideologists feel that unfortunately we have no alternative but to hold on to the West Bank for security reasons. Having decided for emotional imperialist reasons that it would give them pleasure to see our flag waving over the "territories," they then bring in the security argument to bolster their contentions. Of course, no intelligent person would want to quit the West Bank without first making all the necessary provisions for guaranteeing our security. The Allon Plan includes such provisions, as would demilitarized zones.

As Rabbi Arthur Hertzberg pointed out recently in this paper, "All five chiefs-of-staff before (Rafael) Eitan agreed that if the occupied territories were forcibly assimilated into the Jewish state they would become a military liability."

The annexationists' "answer" to charges of colonialism is very simple: "We will give the Arabs autonomy. What more can they want?" Again they are flying in the

face of all modern experience. All modern colonial empires have given some measure of autonomy to their subject peoples. And the last 100 years have shown that this is not enough. People want complete, not partial, control of their lives.

Interior Minister Yosef Burg announces that autonomy would give the Arabs control over 80 per cent of their lives. The Arabs want more. As long as the soldier in control, the judge, the tax collector, and the chief law-maker are of an alien people, there can be no acquiescence. Would Dr. Burg want to live in a situation where he has 80 per cent control over his destiny?

There is no democratic country anywhere that has given one of its parts only autonomy but no participation in the central government, against the will of the population. America has its Puerto Rico and Australia its Capital Territory, but in these small places the people themselves, for reasons of taxation advantages, have preferred not to be participants in the central government.

THERE IS ANOTHER important issue which is confused by our annexationist ideologists. They tell us that even if the Arabs of the West Bank had less than full civil rights, they would still have more rights than the inhabitants of every other Arab country.

The lesson of history, if our annexationists would only look at it, is very clear: people prefer national determination — even if this should bring more problems than they have under a colonial regime. Their feeling is, "There may be more problems, but they will be *our* problems."

One of the most far-reaching elements in the annexationists' refusal to learn from experience is the question of the implacability of the Arabs' hatred of us. These propagandists keep telling us that the Arab hatred is so fierce that they will never be able to make peace with us and enter into normal human relations.

All we need do is look at the record of the last few generations. What two countries had a more

deep-rooted hatred than France and Germany? Today they are cooperating peacefully. The same is true of Britain and Germany; of America and Japan; America and China; Italy and France; Britain and Turkey; Algeria and France.

The most telling case is one which I am sure even the Greater Israel militants have heard of: Israel and Egypt.

A few years ago we saw newsreels of Egyptians trampling and spitting on the Israeli flag and shouting *aleihun* (let's get at them); today our flag flies over our embassy in Cairo. In the early '50s and the early '70s the Egyptian border was the most explosive, but now it is the quietest. Regardless of what propagandists like Shmuel Katz keep repeating incessantly, we do have peace with Egypt. Its present "coolness" is due to our attempt to impose our will on the West Bank.

Moreover, the cry of Arab implacability is no more than a red herring, since even the people who use it must realize the self-contradiction inherent in it. On the one hand, they warn us of the relentlessness of Arab hatred; the next moment they are telling us how easy it will be to live in peace and friendship among the Arabs of the West Bank and how many personal Arab friends the "settlers" in Hebron have already acquired.

When we come to the demographic problem, we have reached the heart of the question. It is hard to know what words to use to describe the impending tragedy bound up in this issue, for it is simply a question of whether the Jewish state will continue to exist or disappear. We are faced here with the horrendous picture of a leadership which is playing a game of wild adventurism, and the state of Israel is the pawn.

IT WOULD BE WELL for every Jew to put up in his home this "horror roll" of facts relating to the demographic aspect.

1. We will never be able to bring a large number of Jews to live in Israel.

2. Even if every Jew in the Diaspora came to Israel, it would not be enough to permit a viable Jewish country together with the 2,000,000 Arabs we would have after annexation.

3. The Jews in the Diaspora are a vanishing race.

In this century, Jews have had the opportunity to engage in an epic event, to come and build a vibrant Jewish country in Israel, but they have refused.

Most Diaspora Jews are Jews in

name only. Many of them are intermarried, and know nothing of Jewishness. To speak to them of living in Israel is like asking them to live in Japan or on the moon.

Jews in the Diaspora have one of the lowest birth-rates in the world. In most Western countries, the general annual birth-rate is about 22 per thousand, but Diaspora Jews have a birth-rate of about 12. Of course, their numbers are further reduced by intermarriage and de-Judaization. This is the tragic picture unfolding before us in world Jewry, unless some stupendous act of group willpower takes place.

In Israel, the Jewish birth-rate is a "healthy" 23 per thousand, but the Arab birth-rate is 37, one of the highest in the world. This gives an annual natural increase (excess of births over deaths) — the primary concern — of Jews in Israel of 1.6 per cent, while the Arab natural increase is 3.2 per cent.

UNTIL RECENTLY, the annexationists have tried to deny that there would be a large Arab population here after annexation. They have argued that most Arabs would seek jobs in the oil states and that Arab women would all become university students and have fewer children. Now some of them are trying a new tack, namely that a large Arab population would not really matter.

Joseph Nedava, in a *Ma'ariv* article a year ago says, "After annexation we would have one-third Arabs and two-thirds Jews. So what's wrong with that?" Many of us could easily explain what is wrong with that.

Then Nedava tries to "clinch" his argument: "Jabotinsky even said that if Israel were a state with only 35 per cent Jews and 45 per cent Arabs, he would not be upset." Of course this should settle the matter for good and all.

As we indicated above, it is the essence of the fundamentalist approach that anything said in the past by a great and holy man is completely and unvaryingly true today.

And this applies not only to regaining the borders promised of old, but to every aspect of life. An Orthodox young man recently said to me: "Democracy is not the desired form of government for the Jewish state, but monarchy is. The question is, will we be worthy of having a king?"

"Cannot the great body of Israelis who believe in compromise and peace remove the direction of affairs from the hands of those who would lead us straight to disaster?"

The writer is a former teacher of history at Bar-Ilan University.

Debunking a threat

By YEDIDYA ATLAS

they contradict the facts. Each year since 1967, the Central Bureau of Statistics has published population figures for Israel as a whole and Judea, Samaria and Gaza in particular. It is recommended that those who wish to know the truth of the matter read the following figures:

	1979	1980	1981	1982
Judea & Samaria	699,600	703,600	704,000	703,100
Gaza	431,500	441,300	441,900	442,000
Total:	1,131,100	1,144,900	1,145,900	1,145,100

UNRWA STATEMENT

the fact that there had been an increase in violent incidents in Beirut and south Lebanon. It did not refer to any resistance to Israeli occupation or to any Israeli laxity. The statement did not blame Israel for failing to protect Palestine refugees. It did however report that UNRWA

Commissioner-General Olof Rydbeck appealed to those in control to do all they could to protect civilian lives.

R.E. SKINNER,
Director of UNRWA Operations,
West Bank
Jerusalem.

Western Eretz Israel (including both pre-'67 Israel and Judea, Samaria, Gaza and the Golan Heights) comprised 36.6 per cent of the total population.

In 1982 the ratio had dropped by 1.5 per cent to 35.1 per cent of the total population.

In order to understand this astounding and seemingly unexpected turnaround in the Arab vis-a-vis the Jewish population in Israel, one must examine the population figures for the past several years to see a clear pattern in what is, in fact, a standstill or de facto decrease in the number of Arabs living in Judea, Samaria and Gaza.

While Arab numbers have virtually stood still, the Jewish population has grown year after year. And despite the relatively high Arab birth-rate, population figures in the Arab sectors are, in effect, at a standstill. True, the Arab birth-rate is slowly decreasing, but that would only slow down the natural increase. Why then has the Arab population ceased to grow and even decreased?

Quite simple: Arab "yerida." Arab emigration from Judea, Samaria and Gaza has grown year after year, numbering tens of thousands annually. The residents of these areas are emigrating to Arab countries (Jordan, Saudi Arabia and

Kuwait), Western Europe and the United States (Los Angeles and Detroit) among others. And these Arab "yordim" do not return.

THE REASON for this Arab emigration is quite simple too. These tens of thousands of young Arab emigres are continuing the trend of their fathers and grandfathers, who emigrated to Palestine in the decades preceding the establishment of the state seeking economic opportunity. At that time, Jewish immigrants had improved the economic situation of Palestine so that it was vastly superior to the economy of other regions in the Arab world. Now the tables have turned, with the oil-rich Arab countries, Europe and the open economy of the United States offering far more opportunities than Israel.

This Arab emigration is a natural phenomenon that has occurred in the Arab world for centuries. It is by nature sociologically rather than politically motivated. And it is the major factor in the decrease in the Arab population — thereby debunking the demographic threat to Israel of Judea, Samaria and Gaza.

The writer is a freelance journalist living in Eilat, Moreh and a spokesman for the settlement movement.

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POSTSCRIPTS

WHILE everyone is busily discussing economic difficulties, our consumer reporter couldn't help noticing one of the latest "essential imports" in the country: a chocolate-scented pencil, designed in Paris and made in Japan. It sells for IS100, and is intended for writing, not for eating or cosmetic purposes.

The precise flavour is "Chocolat au Lait" and the "designer" is Bernard Carant of Paris.

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